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ABSTRACT

The members of the National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs (NASSGP) are surveyed annually to collect data on state- and U.S. territory-funded scholarship and grant programs to undergraduate and graduate students to attend public or private postsecondary institutions. The following are among the highlights reported in this year's survey: (1) the expected annual growth rate for need-based aid to undergraduates is slowing, in 1988-89 to only 7.8%, from $1.392 to $1.501 billion; (2) the non-need-based undergraduate grant programs of the 29 states with such programs are expected to increase their award dollars by 17% to $169.8 million; (3) there is some evidence to suggest that support for non-need-based types of aid programs is increasing in several states, even as college costs are increasing and driving financial aid needs upward; (4) one-fourth of the 1988-89 grant programs did not exist 5 years ago; and (5) since 1982, there has been a steady increase in the proportions of grant recipients who are considered independent, from 26% to nearly 37%. Data analyses are grouped under the following headings, each section consisting of a narrative followed by extensive tables of data: comparative program statistics, 1987-88 and 1988-89, and earlier years; policy issues and concerns; distribution of undergraduate need-based aid among student categories; and trends in need-based undergraduate aid dollar volumes by states. A listing of NASSGP officers and a directory of state grant agencies are appended. (KM)

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE SCHOLARSHIP & GRANT PROGRAMS

NASSGP

20th ANNUAL SURVEY REPORT
1988-89 ACADEMIC YEAR

State/Territory Funded Scholarship/Grant Programs
to Undergraduate and Graduate Students
to Attend Public or Private Post-secondary Educational Institutions

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January, 1989

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This is the ninth year that PHEAA has produced the NASSGP annual report. The annual collection, analysis, and reporting of these data are no small tasks and none could have been accomplished without the support of several persons and agencies. We want to acknowledge their contributions here.

Without the cooperation and support of the NASSGP member agencies, who each year respond to a lengthy survey, completion of this report would be impossible. We are thankful for this support. We also appreciate the advice and suggestions of many readers whose comments over the past years have led to improvements in the reports.

The PHEAA Research and Statistics staff devotes a great amount of attention, energy, and effort to collecting and compiling survey responses. The considerable assistance of Debbie Heberle, Miriam Cooper, Lynn Crone, Michelle Kinard, and Laura Greene in these tasks is much appreciated. Ms. Heberle deserves special recognition for her continuous communication with survey respondents to assure that their data are accurately reported in the text and tables. Darlene Kerstan and Cheryl Rudy of PHEAA's Word Processing Center typed the voluminous tables and much of the text for this report and the earlier ones.

Finally, we acknowledge the members of the financial aid community whose continued interest in and use of this report makes the final product worth our collective efforts.

Kenneth R. Reeher

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SECTION I

SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS

In 1988-89 states are expected to award over $1.9 billion in grant aid to over 1.7 million students in postsecondary education. This represents a 9 percent growth rate over last year's $1.75 billion. Over 78 percent of the dollars will be received by undergraduates from comprehensive need-based programs.

The most important finding of this survey is that the expected growth rate for need-based aid to undergraduates is only 7.8 percent, from $1.392 to $1.501 billion. The actual growth rate between 1986-87 and 1987-88 was only 4.0 percent. The average annual growth rate between 1983-84 and 1985-86 was 8.8 percent, while the average annual growth rate since 1985-86 is only 6.7 percent. So the annual growth rate is slowing. This year twenty states expect no change or modest growth rates of under 5 percent. Only fifteen states expect growth rates of 10 percent or more. Eight states expect decreases in aggregate need-based dollars.

The non-need-based undergraduate grant programs of the 29 states with such programs are expected to increase their award dollars by 17 percent, to $169.8 million. Since 1983-84, this type of aid has grown by 63 percent. The growth in one type of non-need-based aid, merit-based scholarships, is especially large. The nineteen states with such programs expect to increase their award levels by 37 percent, from $41.9 to $57.4 million. The growth in scholarship programs is a recent phenomenon. Of the twenty-two such programs, sixteen began operation in the 1980s and fourteen made their first awards after 1983-84. However, only nine states have scholarship programs that award more than $1 million per year. These nine states' dollars represent about 96 percent of all the scholarship dollars.

There is some evidence to suggest that support for non-need-based types of aid programs is increasing in several states, even as college costs are increasing and driving financial aid needs upward. For the past five years, in 21 of the 29 states with both need-based and non-need-based programs, the non-need-based dollars have grown at a faster rate. Seven of these states have increased the dollars of funding for non-need-based grant programs by more than they increased the dollars for need-based programs. However, for the nation as a whole, state funds for need-based grants have grown by much more than have funds for non-need-based grants, $466 million versus $66 million, since 1983-84.

One-fourth of the 1988-89 grant programs did not exist five years ago. Prior to 1980, the vast majority of state grant programs were comprehensive need-based programs for undergraduates. That is to say they generally were designed to serve a wide variety of students who demonstrated financial need and attended many different kinds of postsecondary institutions. The programs created in the past five years most often are non-need-based and designed to serve special categories of students and/or meet special state needs. For example, fourteen new general academic scholarship programs for undergraduates have appeared since 1983-84. Twelve programs for graduate and professional school students, six programs for prospective teachers, four programs for non-traditional and/or part-time students, and two programs for Vietnam veterans have been implemented in the past five years. Although many new programs were created during the past five years, their total funds represent only 4.3 percent of the total need-based and non-need-based grant dollars of 1988-89, primarily because most of the newer programs are relatively small ones.

Even though many programs were created in the past five years, the distribution of grant awards and dollars among recipients attending various types of institutions has remained stable during the 1980s, with about 59 percent of the recipients attending public colleges, 30 percent attending private colleges, 5 percent attending private and proprietary business, trade, and technical schools, and the remaining 6 percent attending other types of schools, such as nursing schools. About 48 percent of the grant dollars are awarded to private college students, 41 percent are awarded to public college students, 7 percent are awarded to proprietary school students, and the remaining 4 percent are awarded to students at other types of schools.

Since 1982 there has been a steady increase in the proportions of grant recipients who are considered independent, from 26 percent to nearly 37 percent. The most likely reason for this increase in independent recipients is that more recipients are 26 years of age or older. In 1982 only 13.6 percent of the recipients were older students. This year over 21 percent fit this description.

The states were asked which of several factors are important in preparing their annual appropriations requests. Over eight out of ten identified these three factors as very important: (1) maintaining or increasing state grant aid in proportion to recipients' costs of education; (2) potential/actual increases in tuition charges; and (3) changes in their State Student Incentive Grant program allocations. It is not surprising that appropriations requests generally are driven by the need to keep pace with rising college costs and consequent increased need when it is recognized that the number of aid recipients has increased by under 7 percent since 1983-84. Apparently states have had to pay more attention to meeting the needs of current applicants than to expending the numbers served. Many states noted that they are unable to fund awards to significant numbers of otherwise eligible applicants.

This year thirteen states expect over one-third of their need-based award dollars to come from SSIG allocations and eleven of them expect half or very nearly half (over 47 percent) to come from this source. This fact helps to explain why so many states give importance to SSIG allocations when considering their appropriations requests.

The states were asked if they recently had experienced demand for aid eligibility or increased aid from special groups of students and how they responded to those demands. The most frequent demand, in 23 states, was for aid to part-time students. However, only nine states made program responses to these demands. Demands to aid disadvantaged students were reported by twenty states and demands to aid academically talented students were reported by nineteen. Three-fourths of the states responded to the demands for aid to these two groups.

This year marked a major change in the way in which financial need is assessed with the implementation of the Congressional Methodology (CM) for need analysis for all federal Title IV programs. Thirty states reported adoption of the CM and/or the CM with minor modifications for use in assessing need for their grants. Fifteen states continued to use the Uniform Methodology and/or a modified UM. Four states reported using the CM and the UM in one or more programs. The remaining states continue to use the Pell Grant system or their own methodologies of assessing need.

Aggregate need-based grant aid to graduate students is expected to grow this year by only 2 percent, to $32.3 million. Only eight states award more than $1 million annually to graduate and professional school students. In general, need-based aid to these students comes from programs which also provide aid to undergraduates.

Only fourteen states have non-need-based grant programs that serve graduate/professional school students. They are expected to award $11.7 million to 3,506 students in 1988-89. Only three states award more than $1 million annually to graduate/professional school students from non-need-based programs.

Aggregate need-based aid to undergraduates is expected to grow by 45 percent in the five-year, 1983-84 to 1988-89 period. These eight states more than doubled their amounts of aggregate aid during the period: Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, and New Mexico. Arkansas, Delaware, New Jersey, and Tennessee increased their award dollars by more than 75 percent.

SECTION II

COMPARATIVE PROGRAM STATISTICS
1987-88, 1988-89, AND EARLIER YEARS

In 1988-89 states are expected to award over $1.9 billion in grant aid to students through state-funded aid programs (see Table 1). Over 78 percent of the dollars will be awarded to undergraduates through need-based programs administered by state financial aid agencies. These agencies will award almost nine percent to undergraduates in non-need-based grants. Graduate and professional school students are expected to receive just over two percent of the agencies' aid dollars through need-based and non-need-based programs. The remaining amount, about eleven percent, will be awarded by other state agencies or institutions acting in their behalf.

Thirteen states will award over $50 million each, for a total of $1.501 billion or about 78 percent of the aggregate grant dollars awarded by all states. They are, in rank order: New York, Illinois, California, Pennsylvania, Texas, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Michigan, Ohio, Minnesota, Iowa, North Carolina and Indiana. Another six states should award between $20 million and $50 million, for a total of $182.6 million or 9.5 percent of the aggregate dollars. They are, in rank order: Florida, Wisconsin, Connecticut, Virginia, Georgia, and South Carolina. Therefore, nineteen states are expected to award 88 percent of all the grant aid.

Ten states should award between $10 million and $19.2 million, for a total of $149.3 million or 7.8 percent of the total. These ten states are, in rank order: Colorado, Puerto Rico, Oklahoma, Maryland, Missouri, Washington, Tennessee, Oregon, Alabama, and West Virginia.

The remaining 23 states will award 5 percent of the total state grant dollars with all but six states awarding under $5 million in 1988-89. The exceptions are Vermont, $9.8 million; Utah, $9.6 million; Rhode Island, $9.3 million; Louisiana, $9.2 million; New Mexico, $8.3 million; and Kansas, $6.0 million.

These data show that the vast majority of state grant aid is awarded by a small number of states. The five states that award over $100 million account for 50 percent of all the dollars with New York alone accounting for 22 percent of the total.

Undergraduate Need-Based Grant Aid

About eight out of every ten state grant dollars are awarded to undergraduates through need-based, comprehensive grant and scholarship programs. For the sixth consecutive year the aid awarded through all such programs will exceed $1 billion. The expected award volume for 1988-89, $1.501 billion, represents an expected 7.8 percent increase over last year's $1.392 billion (see Table 2). The total awards for earlier years were: for 1986-87, $1.338 billion; for 1985-86, $1.234 billion; for 1984-85, $1.153 billion; and for 1983-84, $1.035 billion. Therefore, since 1983-84, the aggregate dollars awarded by all states have grown by about 45 percent. The average annual growth rate for the five years was 7.78 percent.

However, the average annual growth rate in the first two years of the five-year period, 1983-84 to 1985-86, was 8.8 percent, but the average annual growth rate for the last three years, 1985-86 to 1988-89, was only 6.7 percent. Therefore, the annual growth rate in aggregate dollars is tapering off. Taking a little longer view, between 1980-81 and 1984-85, the peak growth year of the decade, aggregate dollars grew by 37.9 percent, from $836 million to $1.153 billion. Since 1984-85 aggregate dollars have grown by only 30.2 percent.

This year's expected growth rate is the second consecutive single-digit expected growth rate and is the lowest expected growth rate since the 6.2 percent expected between 1986-87 and 1987-88. Because expected dollar volumes and growth rates are always greater than actual ones, it is reasonable to expect that this year's actual growth rate will be one of the lowest annual rates of the decade. Here are the actual annual rates for preceding years: 1980 to 1981, 6.3 percent; 1981 to 1982, 7.8 percent; 1982 to 1983, 8.1 percent; 1983 to 1984, 11.4 percent; 1984 to 1985, 7.0 percent; 1985 to 1986, 8.4 percent; 1986 to 1987, 4.0 percent.

Because so much of the aggregate need-based undergraduate aid is awarded by so few states (the ten states with the largest programs are expected to award $1.172 billion or 78 percent of all the aid in 1988-89), major changes in one or more large volume states have major effects on changes in the aggregate dollar volumes. Therefore, it is necessary to look at the year-to-year growth rate patterns for all states to obtain a better assessment of growth in state aid. The data for 1984 through 1988 are as follows:

Annual Percent Changes	Actual 1984 to 1985	Actual 1985 to 1986	Actual 1986 to 1987	Expected 1987 to 1988
Gain Above 20%	8	4	7	9
Gain 15 to 19%	6	3	5	2
Gain 10 to 14%	7	6	2	4
Gain 5 to 9%	10	6	10	9
Gain 1 to 4%	5	6	12	12
Under 1% Change	12	9	4	8
Lose 1 to 4%	1	8	4	8
Lose 5 to 9%	1	7	6	0
Lose More Than 10%	2	3	2	0
All States	52	52	52	52

These data show that the median growth rate between 1984-85 and 1985-86 was about 7.5 percent. The median between 1985-86 and 1986-87 was under one percent; the median between 1986-87 and 1987-88, about 4.3 percent. This year's expected median is also about 4.3 percent. These figures represent another way of demonstrating that the annual growth rate in need-based state grant aid is tapering off. The growth rate for aggregate grant dollars has declined in recent years and so has the median state growth rate.

This slowing of growth in state grant aid is particularly troubling when it is considered that the average cost that state grant recipients will be facing in 1988-89 is about five percent greater than their average cost of

1987-88, $7,590 versus $7,200, and is about 33 percent greater than the average cost of 1983-84, $5,725.

Even though the general pattern of expected growth rates for the majority of states is not very optimistic, the expected growth rates in nine states are exceptional, at over 20 percent. North Dakota's award dollars are expected to more than double, from $490,000 to $1 million. Nebraska expects a 64 percent increase, from $1.094 to $1.793 million. Maryland expects a 46 percent increase, from $8.7 million to $12.7 million. Connecticut's award dollars are expected to grow by 44 percent, from $14.6 to $21.1 million. Virginia expects a 33 percent increase, from $4.4 to over $5.8 million. Florida is expected to increase its award dollars by 29 percent, from $15.2 to $19.6 million. Missouri expects a 23 percent increase, from $8.3 million to $10.3 million. New Mexico expects a similar growth rate, 22 percent, from $4.1 to over $5 million. Delaware's increase from $807,000 to $983,000 represents a 22 percent growth rate.

The total dollars of growth expected by these nine states' programs is about $20.5 million, or 20 percent of the total expected growth of $109 million for awards from all 52 states. Two other states whose expected growth rates are just under 20 percent, California and Iowa, plan to increase their award dollars from $144.8 to $171.9 million. So the growth in 11 states amounts to 44 percent of the total growth in aggregate need-based undergraduate grant dollars.

Over 1,321,000 students are expected to receive awards from the need-based programs. This represents a one percent increase over last year's 1,303,000 recipients and only a 2.8 percent increase over the number of 1983-84 awards, 1,285,000. Therefore, while aggregate award dollars are expected to grow by 45 percent between 1983-84 and 1988-89, the expected growth in recipients is almost negligible.

For the second consecutive year, the average grant award is expected to exceed $1,000, at $1,136, up 6 percent from 1987-88's $1,068. Since 1983-84, the average grant will have grown by 41 percent, from $806 to $1,136. The average cost experienced by grant recipients will have grown by 33 percent, from $5,725 to $7,590. However, the average grants of 1983-84 and 1988-89 defray about the same percentage of total average costs experienced by grant recipients in both years, 14 percent. In order for the average grant to have kept pace with the average cost, the numbers of recipients could not have grown more than they did.

Graduate Need-Based Grant Aid

This year 23 states reported that their need-based grant programs for graduate and professional school students expect to increase their aggregate award dollars by only two percent, to $32.3 million (see Table 3). But this represents an increase of about 72 percent since 1983-84, when these states awarded $18.8 million.

A relatively few states' programs award the vast majority of this category of grant aid with only eight states each awarding $1 million or more for a total of $31.5 million, over 97 percent of the aggregate dollars.

New York's Tuition Assistance Program alone accounts for $11.5 million or 36 percent of the total.

Very few states have need-based aid programs for graduate/professional school students per se. In general, the need-based aid for such students comes from programs for which undergraduates also are eligible to receive aid. Noteworthy exceptions to this generalization include California's Graduate Fellowships program, which expects to award $3.1 million, Massachusetts' Medical/Dental/Veterinarian Scholarship and Graduate Student Grant programs, which expect to award, respectively, $2.8 million and $2.5 million, and North Carolina's Board of Governors Medical and Dental Scholarship programs, which expect to award $1.1 million in 1988-89.

Non-Need-Based Undergraduate Grant Aid

Table 4 shows that 29 states have grant programs that award aid to undergraduates without consideration of their financial needs. These programs traditionally have been grouped into three categories: (1) "tuition equalization programs," designed to help reduce the differences between tuition costs at private and public colleges and universities; (2) "scholarship programs," designed to award meritorious students, generally with the intention that these students will attend in-state institutions; and (3) "categorical aid programs," designed to encourage participation in particular programs of study, such as mathematics or science, or programs which aid dependents of special constituents, such as veterans or policemen.

In 1988-89, these programs expect to award $169.8 million to nearly 229,000 undergraduates. This represents an expected 16.8 percent growth in award dollars over last year's $145.4 million awarded to about 216,000 students. Since 1983-84, the aggregate non-need-based aid to undergraduates has grown by 63 percent, from $104 to $169.8 million. This is a much greater growth rate than the 45 percent rate for need-based aid to undergraduates. In 1983-84, 9.1 percent of the aggregate state grant aid to undergraduates was in the form of non-need-based awards. By 1988-89, it is expected to rise to 10.2 percent.

Five southern states, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia, and one midwestern state, Ohio, have tuition equalization grant programs for students attending private colleges. These programs are expected to award $87.5 million or about 52 percent of all the aggregate non-need-based aid to undergraduates in 1988-89. In 1987-88 these types of programs awarded only $82.4 million, so the expected growth rate is slightly over six percent. In 1983-84, the programs awarded only $56.6 million, so the growth rate since that year has been about 55 percent.

The expected growth rate for aggregate need-based aid in these six states for this year is 10 percent, and need-based undergraduate aid for these six states has grown by only 30 percent since 1983-84. Therefore, these states have, in the aggregate, until this year, increased their non-need-based aid at a greater rate than their need-based aid. Only Ohio and Florida award more need-based grant dollars than tuition-equalization dollars to their undergraduates.

Nineteen states reported having generally available non-need-based merit scholarships which can be used for many types of programs at both public and private colleges. These programs are expected to increase their aggregate award volumes from $41.9 million to $57.4 million, or by almost 37 percent. However, 85 percent or $13.2 million of the anticipated growth of $15.5 million is expected in just six programs. About 44 percent of the total growth should occur in Florida when its Undergraduate Scholars program awards grow from $4.1 to almost $11.0 million. And another 14 percent of the total growth is expected when Missouri's Higher Education Academic Scholarship program awards more than double, from $1.8 to $4.0 million. New Jersey's Distinguished Scholars program awards should grow by 65 percent, from $2.3 to $3.8 million. New York's Empire State Scholarship of Excellence program expects a 76 percent increase, from $1.65 to $2.9 million. Georgia's Governor's Scholarship program should grow by 53 percent, from $829,000 to $1,270,000, and Maryland's Distinguished Scholar program should grow by 49 percent, from $1,866,000 to $2,789,000. The expected aggregate dollar growth rate for these six programs is about 105 percent. The expected growth rate for all the others is only 7.8 percent. So the vast majority of growth in non-need-based merit dollars is expected in only a few programs.

Only nine of the nineteen states with merit programs expect to award over $1 million in 1988-89. They are: New York, $18.37 million; Florida, $10.96 million; Colorado, $7.22 million; Missouri, $4.0 million; Maryland, $3.83 million; New Jersey, $3.8 million; Ohio, $3.59 million; Massachusetts, $1.85 million; and Georgia, $1.27 million. These states are expected to award a total of $54.9 million, about 96 percent of all the dollars from nineteen states.

The growth in non-need, merit-based state scholarship programs is a recent phenomenon. Of the 22 scholarship programs listed in Table 4 as generally available to most undergraduates, sixteen began operation in the 1980s and fourteen made their first awards after the 1983-84 academic year. In 1983-84 only $30.8 million in aggregate aid was distributed by non-need, merit based programs. Thus in five years the dollar volume has grown by over 86 percent, to $57.4 million.

In 1988-89, 52 "categorical aid" programs in twenty states are expected to award $25.6 million in non-need-based grant or scholarship aid to about 34,000 students. Last year "categorical aid" programs awarded $19.8 million to almost 30,000 students. The two largest programs are for veterans in Illinois, $6.2 million, and for Health Service Corp undergraduates in New York, $2.8 million. Only three other categorical programs are expected to award more than $1 million in 1988-89. They are: Illinois' National Guard Scholarship program, $2.2 million; New Mexico's Athletic Grant program, $1.93 million; and Ohio's War Orphans Scholarship program, $1.93 million. Therefore, five programs are expected to award $15.1 million or about 59 percent of the aggregate aid from categorical programs.

This means that the average award dollars from the 47 smaller programs is only about $223,000. The average number of recipients from the 47 smaller programs is about 370. Thus it can be said that "categorical aid" programs generally serve very small numbers of students.

Since 1983-84, aggregate undergraduate non-need-based award dollars have grown at a greater rate than aggregate undergraduate need-based dollars for all states' programs, even though only 29 states have non-need-based programs. However, in those states with both types of programs, the growth rate for need-based aid since 1983-84 is 40 percent, from $752.6 to $1.053 billion, while the growth rate for non-need-based ones is 91 percent, from $88.9 to $169.8 million. Put another way, in 1983-84 states with both types of programs awarded $8.43 in need-based aid for every dollar of non-need-based aid. In 1988-89, the expected ratio is $6.20 to $1. Or, in yet another way, the 29 states have added $3.71 to their non-need-based programs for every dollar they have added to their need-based ones since 1983-84. In 21 of the 29 states with both types of programs, non-need-based dollars have grown at a greater rate than need-based dollars. Seven of these 21 increased their dollars of non-need-based aid by more than their increase in dollars of need-based aid. These states are: Missouri, $4.0 million versus $1.565 million; Ohio, $16.521 million versus $9.426 million; Florida, $16.386 versus $7.111 million; Virginia, $5.646 million versus $1.776 million; Georgia, $2.917 million versus $1.337 million; Alabama, $760,000 versus $529,000; and South Dakota, $90,000 versus $66,000.

These findings suggest that support for non-need-based types of aid programs is increasing in several states, even as college costs are increasing and driving student financial need upward.

Non-Need-Based Graduate Grant Aid

Table 5 shows that fourteen states have non-need-based grant programs for graduate and professional school students. These programs are expected to award $11.7 million to 3,506 students in 1988-89. This represents a 27 percent growth in award dollars over the $9.2 million awarded to 3,057 students in 1987-88. However, 65 percent of the aggregate dollar growth will occur in just New York's programs. The expected growth rate for non-need-based graduate programs in the other thirteen states combined is only 15.5 percent, from $5.69 to $6.57 million. Colorado and Virginia are the only other states that expect to award over $1 million in non-need-based aid to graduate students this year.

In 1983-84, eighteen states awarded $7.2 million in non-need-based grant aid to graduate and professional school students. Therefore, although the number of dollars awarded will have increased by 63 percent since that year, the number of states with programs will have decreased. Moreover, $3.8 million or 84 percent of the $4.5 million growth since 1983-84 will have occurred in just one state, New York. Therefore, with the exception of that state, there is little evidence of increased state support of non-need-based programs for post-baccalaureate students.

Other Aid Programs Administered By NASSGP Agencies

In addition to the need-based and non-need-based state programs for undergraduates and graduate students, the NASSGP agencies also administer a variety of other types of aid programs. These include "loan forgiveness" programs, institutional matching funds, work-study programs, and a variety of loan programs. The 198 programs of 42 states are displayed in Table 6.

Twenty-nine state agencies serve as the administrators of the federal Paul Douglas Scholarship program for prospective teachers. Nine agencies are the administrators of the federal Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship program. Twenty-two states' grant agencies are the guaranty agencies for the federal loans offered through the Guaranteed Student Loan program. Sixteen states' agencies administer some kind of work-study program. The two largest ones are administered by the Washington and Colorado agencies.

Two of the newer types of aid programs for students are the "scholarship loan" and the "loan forgiveness" programs. In the former, students are offered scholarships to prepare for career employment, usually in education, that become loans only if the recipients fail to meet the employment or service criteria of the programs. "Loan forgiveness" programs operate on a similar basis in that loan awards received by students are "forgiven" or repaid by the state in exchange for service in an occupation which the state has determined is critical to its development. Fourteen agencies administer 21 programs of these types.

Other State-Funded Aid Programs

Table 7 lists the state-supported aid programs that 23 respondents reported were administered by other agencies in their states. Most of these programs were designed to assist health professions students, to aid veterans or dependents of veterans, or provide tuition waivers to various student groups. In a few instances, the programs were designed to serve members of racial-ethnic minority group members.

Undergraduate Need-Based Aid By Institutional Types

Previous editions of this annual report have displayed the percentages of awards and dollars received by undergraduates at in-state public, in-state private, and out-of-state institutions. Users of the NASSGP reports have indicated that it would be helpful to display the numbers of awards and dollars represented by those percentages for each state. To respond to this request, this report shows first how respondents said their need-based aid programs distributed percentages of awards and dollars among students at the three categories of students (see Table 8). Table 9 shows the results for each state when the percentages are applied to the numbers of awards and award dollars displayed in Table 2. Caution should be used in interpreting the numerical data because not all respondents are able to provide the percentage distributions for every need-based undergraduate program in 1988-89, so percentages from 1987-88 were applied to this year's numerical data.

The respondents' estimates indicate that about 54.8 percent of the award dollars will go to students at in-state private institutions in 1988-89. About 43.8 percent of the dollars will go to students attending in-state public institutions, and the remaining 1.4 percent will be received for study at out-of-state schools.

While over half the need-based undergraduate dollars will go to students at in-state private institutions, only 36 percent of the awards will be received by such students. About 62 percent of the awards will go to in-state public institutions' students. Only 2 percent will go to students attending institutions outside their home states. Private college students generally receive greater percentages of the dollars than awards because their costs, and consequently their financial need, generally are higher than those of other students. The overall average award for in-state public institution students is $808; the average for in-state private institution students, $1,746. The out-of-state average is $781. The average awards to in-state public institutions and out-of-state institutions are virtually the same as in 1987-88, $798 and $776, respectively. The average award to in-state private institution students is expected to rise by ten percent, from $1,581 to $1,746.

Here are the estimated distributions of award dollars for this year and the past four years:

Year	In-State Public	In-State Private	Out-of-State
1988-89	43.8%	54.8%	1.4%
1987-88	45.4	53.1	1.5
1986-87	42.6	55.9	1.5
1985-86	41.3	57.1	1.6
1984-85	43.3	55.2	1.5

Given the fact that in more than a few instances respondents estimate the dollar distributions each year, there seems to have been no dramatic changes in the distributions of award dollars over the five-year period. There may, however, be a slight downward trend in dollars to private institutions' students.

The estimated percentage distributions of recipients are as follows:

Year	In-State Public	In-State Private	Out-of-State
1988-89	62.0%	36.0%	2.0%
1987-88	61.7	36.2	2.1
1986-87	61.0	37.1	1.9
1985-86	60.1	38.0	1.9
1984-85	59.5	38.6	2.0

Again the data suggest no dramatic changes for the five-year period. Thus, in the short time period under analysis the distributions of dollars and awards have remained quite stable. As a matter of fact the percentage distributions for 1981-82, the first year these data were collected, are almost identical to the patterns displayed above.

Only seventeen programs in thirteen states indicated that awards would go to students to attend institutions in other states. In all, these awards represent only about two percent of all awards and award dollars. Only seven states expect to award more than ten percent of their need-based undergraduate dollars to students attending out-of-state institutions. They are: Rhode Island, 49 percent; Maine, 46 percent; Delaware, 40 percent; Alaska, 36 percent; District of Columbia, 33 percent; Vermont, 29 percent; and New Hampshire, 18 percent. These percentages are quite similar to those observed in last year's survey.

The data in Table 9 indicate that the five states that will make the most awards to students at in-state public institutions are, in rank order: New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, California, and Ohio. Those who will make the largest numbers of awards to in-state private institutions' students are, in rank order: New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Minnesota, and Michigan.

Only eight states will make more awards to in-state private than to in-state public institutions' students. They are: District of Columbia, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Texas. But eighteen states will award more dollars to in-state private than to in-state public institutions' students. They are: California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Vermont.

SSIG Program Activities By States

Table 10 displays the State Student Incentive Grant Program activities by states and territories. The 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported SSIG expenditures of $75.4 million in 1987-88 and estimate spending $72.8 million this year.

This year, as in previous years, the seven states expecting the largest expenditures are: California, $11.2 million; New York, $6.1 million; Texas, $4.0 million; Illinois, $3.9 million; Pennsylvania, $3.1 million; Michigan, $3.0 million; and Ohio, $2.9 million. These seven states receive about 47 percent of all the SSIG allocations. Only two other states, Massachusetts and Florida, receive over $2 million. Thirteen other states receive at least $1 million. So in all, 22 states receive at least $1 million in SSIG allocations.

This year eleven states expect half or very nearly half (over 47 percent) of their need-based award dollars to come from SSIG allocations and thirteen states expect their SSIG allocation to exceed one-third of their need-based award dollars. Three states are expected to make considerable improvement in their "state matches" of SSIG allocations. Nebraska expects to go from a 50-50 match to a 70-30 one. Only 19 percent of North Dakota's 1988-89 award dollars, versus 38 percent of its 1987-88 dollars, will come from SSIG funds. Virginia expects to go from a 63-37 match to a 74-26 matching ratio of state-to-SSIG award dollars. Two states expect to reduce significantly their matching ratios. Utah's ratio will fall from 67-33 to 50-50 and Hawaii's ratio will fall from 59-41 to 50-50. The other states' 1988-89 matching ratios are quite similar to their 1987-88 ratios.

Years of Program Initiation

Another way to consider trends in state grant aid is to examine the years in which programs were implemented. Table 11 shows that 55 of the 203 programs with initiation year dates have come into operation since the 1983-84 academic year. Put another way, over one-fourth of this year's programs were not in existence five years ago. No other five-year period has seen this many new programs established, although 48 programs were created between 1974-75 and 1978-79.

This year is the first year of operation for eight programs in five states. The largest are New Jersey's need-based Part-time Tuition Aid Grants program, which expects to award $500,000 to 830 students, and its merit-based Garden State Urban Scholars program, which expects to award $500,000 to 485 students; Maryland's new merit-based Nursing Scholarships program, which expects to award $285,000 to 238 students; and New Mexico's need-based Graduate Fellowships program, which should distribute $285,000 among 40 graduate students.

Colorado has implemented three new programs: Diversity Grants, $190,000 to 75 students; Nursing Scholarships, $100,000 to 50 students; and Private School Grants, $50,000 to 20 students. Missouri's Public Service Office or Employee's Child Survivor Grant program expects to award $4,000 to two students. In all, the eight new programs are expected to award $1,914,000 to 1,740 students, for an average award of $1,100.

Prior to 1980, the vast majority of new state grant programs were comprehensive need-based programs for undergraduates. That is to say the programs generally were designed to serve a wide variety of students who demonstrated financial need and attended many different kinds of postsecondary institutions. In recent years the new programs are most often non-need-based and designed to serve special categories of students and/or to meet special state needs. A look at the types of programs that have appeared during the past five years will help illustrate this point.

Twelve states have implemented new general academic scholarship programs for undergraduates to use to attend public and private colleges. These programs include, from largest to smallest: Missouri's Higher Education Academic Scholarship program, $4.0 million; New Jersey's Distinguished Scholars program, $3.8 million; New York's Empire State Scholarship of Excellence and Empire State Challenger Scholarship programs, $2.9 and $1.58 million; Georgia's Governor's Scholarship program, $1.27 million; Massachusetts' Commonwealth Scholars program, $1.0 million; Arkansas' Governor's Scholarship program, $690,000; Rhode Island's Governor's Scholarship program, $625,000; Virginia's Virginia Scholars program, $512,000; Delaware's Diamond State Scholarships program, $194,000; Tennessee's Academic Scholarship program, $136,000; New Hampshire's Governor's Scholarship program, $126,000; and South Dakota's Superior Scholars Scholarship program, $90,000.

Graduate students are benefitting from six newer programs in four states. These include Florida's Virgil Hawkins Fellowship program and Graduate Scholars' Fund program, which are expected to award $290,000 and $590,000 this year; Connecticut's High-Technology Graduate Scholars program, $200,000; and Ohio's Regents Graduate/Professional Fellowships program, $413,000. All are non-need-based programs. Massachusetts' need-based Graduate Student Grant program is expected to award $2.5 million and New Mexico's need-based graduate Fellowship program expects to award $285,000 in 1988-89.

Professional school students are expected to receive awards from six newer programs in four states. These include Alabama's Chiropractic Scholarship program, expected to award $40,000, and Massachusetts' Nursing Graduate Grant program, expected to award $300,000. The Alabama program is need-based but the Massachusetts one is not. New York's non-need-based Health Service Corp program expects to award $3.4 million, $2,856,000 to undergraduates and $544,000 to graduate students. The state's non-need-based

Regents Professional Opportunity Scholarship program expects to award $260,000 in grants to undergraduates and $240,000 to graduate professional school students in 1988-89. Its non-need based Regents Health Care Opportunity Scholarship program expects to award $2 million to professional school students. Maryland's new program for nurses was mentioned in the discussion of new 1988-89 programs.

Prospective teachers benefitted from the creation of six programs in five states. The largest of these types of programs is Alabama's Emergency Secondary Education Scholarship program, which expects to award $920,000 in 1988-89. Maryland's Christa McAuliffe Teacher Education program expects to award $206,000 for undergraduate and graduate study. Maryland also expects to award $91,000 to prospective teachers through its Distinguished Scholars program. Massachusetts also has a Christa McAuliffe Teacher Incentive program for undergraduates and it is expected to award $300,000 this year. Florida's Challenger Astronauts Memorial Scholarships program expects to award $14,000 to fourteen students in 1988-89. Finally, Oklahoma's Future Teachers Scholarship program expects to award $165,000. Only the Massachusetts program is need-based.

Non-traditional and/or part-time students benefit from four states' newer programs. New York's need-based Aid For Part-Time Study program expects to award $11 million to over 9,000 students. Massachusetts' need-based undergraduate Part-Time Grants program is expected to award $4 million to 7,000 students. Michigan's need-based Adult Part-Time Grants program expects to award $2 million to 4,400 students. Vermont's need-based Non-Degree Student Grant program expects to award $179,000 to 1,010 undergraduate and graduate students.

New York and New Jersey created non-need-based grant programs for Vietnam veterans within the past five years. New York's program expects to award $850,000 to 1,000 veterans and New Jersey's program expects to award $100,000 to 100 veterans in 1988-89.

Michigan's Educational Opportunity Grants program expects to offer $1,019,000 to 1,700 needy undergraduates. Wisconsin's need-based Private Minority Student Grant program should award $401,000 to 350 students to attend private colleges. The state's Vo-Tech Minority Student Grant program expects to award $202,000 to 280 vocational-technical school students.

In 1986-87, Oregon implemented a need-based program for cosmetology students, the Barber and Hairdresser Grant program, which this year expects to award $48,000 to 80 students, and Oklahoma implemented its need-based Bill Willis Scholarship program for undergraduates at public colleges, which expects to award $22,000 to 25 students. In 1984, New Mexico implemented its need-based Student Choice grants program, which is expected to award $394,000 to 292 students to attend private colleges in 1988-89. Connecticut, in 1987-88, started its Aid For Public College Students Grant program. It expects to award $5.1 million to 7,500 needy undergraduates this year.

Last year Alabama implemented a non-need-based Police Officer's and Firefighter's Survivor's Education Assistance program, which is expected to offer $30,000 in assistance to nineteen students, and New York added children of corrections officers to its non-need-based Children of Veterans/Police

Officers/Firefighters/Corrections Officers Awards program. This program should award $405,000 to 860 students this year.

Finally, the largest program to be implemented in the past five years was Ohio's non-need-based undergraduate Student Choice Grants program, which was established in 1984 and designed to help equalize the differences in costs students must pay to attend higher-cost private colleges. This program expects to award $15.5 million to 33,200 students this year.

What conclusions might be reached by reviewing these patterns of new programs? One conclusion could be that states are increasingly emphasizing non-need-based programs. Only seventeen of the 55 programs created since 1983-84 are need-based ones. And these seventeen programs are expected to award only 38 percent or $28 million of the $73.8 million expected from newer programs in 1988-89. Moreover, the growth rate in all aggregate need-based grant aid to undergraduate and graduate/professional school students since 1983-84 is only 45 percent, from $1.054 billion to $1.533 billion, while the growth rate for non-need-based aid programs is 63 percent, from $111.2 million to $181.5 million.

However, for every dollar increase in need-based aid since 1983-84, there was an increase of only fifteen cents in non-need-based aid, $479 million versus $70.3 million. It is only in some states with both kinds of programs that non-need-based aid grew more (see page 9). So states generally are not funding non-need-based programs at the "expense" of need-based ones.

While newer need-based aid programs added only 5.8 percent to the aggregate growth of need-based dollars over the past five years, newer non-need-based aid programs represent 65 percent of the growth in non-need-based aid dollars, $45.8 million of $70.3 million. Put another way, only 35 percent of the growth in non-need-based grant dollars occurred from increased funding of programs that existed prior to 1984-85.

About 35 percent of the $70.3 million growth in non-need-based aid came from the creation of new merit-based, non-need scholarship programs for undergraduate and graduate/professional school students. These programs were designed to reward academic achievement and encourage students to study in their home states. Another 22 percent of the growth occurred by aid from Ohio's Student Choice Grant program, a "tuition-equalization" program. Only eight percent of the growth in non-need-based aid dollars occurred by creation of other types of categorical aid programs, most of which are expected to award under $1 million in 1988-89.

Much of the aid from the newer need-based programs in 1988-89 is expected from programs designed to aid part-time and/or non-traditional students. These programs in four states should award 61 percent, $17.2 million of $28 million, of the aggregate dollars from new programs. New York's Part-Time Student Grant program expects to award $11 million or 64 percent of the aid to "adult" and part-time students. Although aid from these types of programs represents a substantial amount of the need-based dollars from newer programs, that only four states are involved dismisses consideration of any major trend.

The most that can safely concluded from these data is that many states have added "special purpose" programs to their offerings during the past five years but these programs' awards represent only a small amount of the total grant aid, about 4.3 percent, of the total need-based and non-need-based award dollars.

Need Analysis Methodologies Used By State Programs

This academic year was the first in which the new Congressional Methodology (CM) of need analysis was implemented for all federal Title IV programs. It was expected that many states would choose to use this method to assess their applicants' need for grants. Thirty states are using the CM and/or the CM with some modifications in one or more programs (see Table 11). A total of 41 programs are using the CM and another 24 are using a modified CM.

Fifteen states are using the Uniform Methodology (UM) of need analysis or the UM with some modifications in one or more programs. Four states (California, Florida, New Mexico, and Texas) are using the UM and the CM in one or more programs. A total of 15 programs are using the UM and another 14 are using a modified UM.

New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, and Pennsylvania are using their own state-designed methodologies in six programs to assess student need. Eight states are using the Pell Grant system of need analysis in twelve programs. The number of states using the various methodologies sums to more than the total number of states because some use more than one methodology. However, it is clear that the Congressional Methodology, or modifications of it, is the most frequently-used system of need analysis by states and their programs.

Maximum Annual Grant Awards

Of the 181 programs who listed their maximum annual awards, about 61 percent were below the maximum Pell Grant award for 1988-89, $2,200 (see Table 11). The median maximum award is about $1,970. The largest maximum awards are for graduate students in the health professions. North Carolina's Board of Governor's Medical Scholarship maximum is $21,094 and its Board of Governor's Dental Scholarship maximum is $11,115. Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, and New York have programs with $10,000 maximum awards.

Over two-thirds of the programs have maximum award levels between $1,000 and $3,000. But 17 percent have maximum awards below $1,000. The lowest maximum awards are for Iowa's Science and Math Scholarship program, $125, and Vermont's Non-Degree Student Grant, $200. New York's Board of Regents College Scholarship program and Regent's Nursing Scholarship program, and South Dakota's Tuition Equalization Grant program, have $250 maximums.

Merit Based Criteria

The majority of the programs that identified the criteria used to determine eligibility for an award said their awards were based upon financial need (see Table 11). About 75.4 percent, 150 of 199, said their awards were based on financial need. However, 23 need-based programs, 11.6 percent, had some merit criteria that needy students must also meet to establish eligibility for an initial award. Only 24.6 percent, 49 programs, administered their awards without regard to the recipients' ability to pay for costs of education. The vast majority of state grant assistance continues to be administered with financial need as the guiding eligibility criteria.

Three states whose need-based programs did not feature merit criteria last year reported them for this year. They include the District of Columbia's Incentive Grants program, Florida's Student Assistance Grant program, and Indiana's Higher Education Grants program.

Program Eligible Institutions

About 45 percent (89 of 198) of the programs for which respondents identified the types of institutions where their awards can be used are considered "comprehensive." That is, the awards can be used at public and private, two-year and four-year colleges and at least one other type of postsecondary institution (see Table 12). Another eighteen programs make awards to students at private colleges and other types of non-public institutions with twelve making awards to four-year and two-year college students, three making awards only to four-year college students, and three making awards to private college students and students at other types of non-public schools. Another 31 programs made awards exclusively to public institutions' students, with fourteen serving four-year and two-year public college students, eleven serving only four-year college students, five serving college students and students at some other type of public postsecondary institution, and one serving public vocational technical students. Twenty-five programs serve only public and private, two-year and four-year college students and twenty serve only four-year public and private college students. Six serve four-year public and private college and two-year public college students. Eighteen programs serve graduate and/or professional school students in public and private institutions.

Here is a breakdown of the number of programs and states with programs that serve students at each institutional type:

	States	Programs	Pct. of Programs
Four-Year Public	51	168	84.8%
Four-Year Private	51	158	79.8
Two-Year Public	51	139	70.2
Two-Year Private	47	117	59.1
Public Voc-Tech	35	68	34.3
Private Voc-Tech	36	64	32.3
Public Nursing	32	69	34.8
Private Nursing	37	78	39.4

About eight out of every ten programs serve students attending four-year colleges. Only one state, Wyoming, has no programs to serve private four-year colleges, because there are none in that state. South Carolina has no programs to serve four-year public college students. About one-third of the programs serve students who attend non-collegiate postsecondary institutions.

Since 1984-85, the number of programs serving four-year public college students has grown by 36 percent; the number serving four-year private college students, by 35 percent; two-year public college students, by 40 percent;

two-year private college students, by 21 percent; public voc-tech school students; by 6 percent; private voc-tech or proprietary school students, by 12 percent; public nursing schools, by 8 percent; and private nursing schools, by 30 percent.

Table 13 displays the responses of states that offered comments believed to help readers better understand their program circumstances.

TABLE 1

ESTIMATED TOTAL GRANT AID AWARDED BY STATE PROGRAMS, 1988-89, BY TYPES OF PROGRAMS (amounts in millions)

	Need-Based Aid		Non-Need-Based Aid		Other	Total
	Undergrads	Grads	Undergrads	Grads	Aid*	Grants
ALABAMA	$ 2.260	$ 0.040	$ 4.020	$ 0.028	$ 4.891	$ 11.239
ALASKA	0.230					0.230
ARIZONA	3.508	0.018				3.526
ARKANSAS	3.910		0.690		0.144	4.744
CALIFORNIA	140.981	3.233				144.214
COLORADO	9.395	0.827	7.947	1.052		19.221
CONNECTICUT	21.149			0.200	9.333	30.682
DELAWARE	0.983	0.109	0.199		0.092	1.383
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1.075	**				1.075
FLORIDA	19.626		28.319	0.885	0.341	49.171
GEORGIA	5.020		14.200		1.490	20.710
HAWAII	0.598					0.598
IDAHO	0.348	0.146	0.114		0.016	0.624
ILLINOIS	147.303		8.475		3.658	159.436
INDIANA	51.654		0.408			52.062
IOWA	30.915		0.450		21.551	52.916
KANSAS	5.680		0.025		0.326	6.031
KENTUCKY	13.190					13.190
LOUISIANA	1.964		0.714		6.510	9.188
MAINE	1.411					1.411
MARYLAND	12.729	0.269	4.573	0.061	0.241	17.873
MASSACHUSETTS	64.018	5.300	1.850	0.300	21.351	92.819
MICHIGAN	69.662	3.565			1.182	74.409
MINNESOTA	62.000				2.640	64.640
MISSISSIPPI	1.251		0.430	0.560		2.241
MISSOURI	10.331		4.004		0.260	14.595
MONTANA	0.420					0.420
NEBRASKA	1.793					1.793
NEVADA	(0.352)	(0.048)				(0.400)
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0.835	0.001	0.136			0.972
NEW JERSEY	80.222	0.575	4.549	0.600		85.946
NEW MEXICO	5.024	0.285	2.950			8.259
NEW YORK	384.062	11.538	23.346	5.159	0.385	424.490
NORTH CAROLINA	4.489	1.500	23.297		22.837	52.123
NORTH DAKOTA	1.007		0.111			1.118
OHIO	51.400		21.049	0.413		72.862
OKLAHOMA	10.122	1.300	0.165	0.263	6.639	18.489
OREGON	10.616				1.565	12.181
PENNSYLVANIA	120.373		0.625			120.998
RHODE ISLAND	9.130		0.120			9.250
SOUTH CAROLINA	17.828				2.268	20.096
SOUTH DAKOTA	0.506	**	0.090			0.596
TENNESSEE	12.404		0.136			12.540
TEXAS	22.729	1.758			79.748	104.235
UTAH	1.081			0.984	7.578	9.643
VERMONT	9.426	0.137			0.221	9.784
VIRGINIA	5.851		16.820	1.227		23.898
WASHINGTON	12.901	0.001			0.683	13.585
WEST VIRGINIA	5.228				5.326	10.554
WISCONSIN	36.219	**			1.842	38.061
WYOMING	0.250					0.250
PUERTO RICO	15.419	1.658			2.000	19.077
Totals	$1,500.878	$32.308	$169.812	$11.732	$205.118	$1,919.848
Percent	78.2%	1.7%	8.8%	0.6%	10.7%	100.0%

* Aid reported under this heading includes grant aid administered by other state agencies, tuition fee waiver programs administered by state and institutions, special programs for veterans, matching programs, etc.

** Reported a grant program for graduate students but could not report dollars awarded. Amounts are included in undergraduate figures for these states.

Figures in ( ) are 1987-88 data.

TABLE 2

DOLLARS AND NUMBER OF AWARDS FOR COMPREHENSIVE UNDERGRADUATE COMPETITIVE AND NON-COMPETITIVE STATE SCHOLARSHIPS AND GRANT PROGRAMS BASED ON NEED, 1987-88 AND ESTIMATED FOR 1988-89: ACADEMIC YEARS COMPARATIVE DATA REPORT

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards		Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions)		Percentage Change	Average Award Amount	
	1987-88	1988-89		1987-88	1988-89		1987-88	1988-89
ALABAMA								
Student Assistance Program	3,924	3,924	N.C.	$ 2.260	$ 2.260	N.C.	$ 576	$ 576
ALASKA								
Student Incentive Grants	(160)	154	- 3.8%	(0.240)	0.230	- 4.2%	1,500	1,494
ARIZONA								
Incentive Grant Program - Undergraduates	4,134	4,179	+ 1.1	3.222	3.508	+ 8.9	779	839
ARKANSAS								
Student Assistance Grant	10,982	10,689	- 2.7	3.759	3.910	+ 4.0	342	366
CALIFORNIA								
Cal Grant A	42,805	43,860		79.234	92.210			
Cal Grant B	24,923	27,452		36.146	44.603			
Cal Grant C	2,307	2,361		2.925	3.852			
Bilingual Teacher Grant - Undergraduates	184	80		0.511	0.302			
Law Enforcement Personnel	2	8		0.003	0.014			
All Programs	70,221	73,761	+ 5.0	118.819	140.981	+ 18.7	1,692	1,911
COLORADO								
Student Incentive Grants	2,820	2,710		2.073	1.994			
Student Grants	10,394	10,465		7.234	7.326			
Extended Studies Tuition Grant	60	(60)		0.020	0.025			
Private School Student Grants**	0	20		0.000	0.050			
All Programs	13,274	13,255	- 0.1	9.327	9.395	+ 0.7	703	709
CONNECTICUT								
Scholastic Achievement Grants	3,375	3,500		1.950	3.116			
Independent College Student Grant Program	6,200	6,500		9.200	12.900			
Aid for Public College Students Grant Program	6,400	7,500		3.500	5.133			
All Programs	15,975	17,500	+ 9.5	14.650	21.149	+ 44.4	917	1,209

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards		Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions)		Percentage Change	Average Award Amount	
	1987-88	1988-89		1987-88	1988-89		1987-88	1988-89
DELAWARE								
Postsecondary Scholarships - Undergraduates	1,227	1,133	- 7.7	0.807	0.983	+ 21.8	658	868
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA								
Incentive Grants - Undergraduates*	770	780	+ 1.3	1.106	1.075	- 2.8	1,436	1,378
FLORIDA								
Student Assistance Grants	17,786	19,000		15.185	19.556			
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarships	13	16		0.060	0.070			
All Programs	17,799	19,016	+ 6.8	15.245	19.626	+ 28.7	857	1,032
GEORGIA								
Student Incentive Grant Program	13,623	14,141	+ 3.8	4.599	5.020	+ 9.2	338	355
HAWAII								
Student Incentive Grants	740	700	- 5.4	0.563	0.598	+ 6.2	761	854
IDAHO								
Student Incentive Grants - Undergraduates	805	(805)	N.C.	0.343	0.348	+ 1.5	426	432
ILLINOIS								
Monetary Award Program	97,911	100,000		135.135	146.558			
Student-to-Student Matching Grants	2,020	2,020		0.745	0.745			
All Programs	99,931	102,020	+ 2.1	135.880	147.303	+ 8.4	1,360	1,444
INDIANA								
Higher Education Grants	32,213	35,984	+11.7	45.408	51.654	+ 13.8	1,410	1,435
IOWA								
Scholarship Program	1,262	2,566		0.735	0.750			
Tuition Grant Program	11,776	14,150		24.222	28.895			
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants	3,037	3,575		1.003	1.270			
All Programs	16,075	20,291	+26.2	25.960	30.915	+ 19.1	1,615	1,524
KANSAS								
State Scholarships	1,193	1,250		0.997	1.080			
Tuition Grants	3,633	3,600		4.340	4.600			
All Programs	4,826	4,850	+ 0.5	5.337	5.680	+ 6.4	1,106	1,171
KENTUCKY								
Student Incentive Grants	13,224	15,600		5.978	7.047			
Tuition Grant Program	5,613	5,585		6.183	6.143			
All Programs	18,837	21,185	+12.5	12.161	13.190	+ 8.5	645	623
LOUISIANA								
Incentive Grants	(3,987)	(3,987)	N.C.	(1.880)	1.964	+ 4.5	(472)	493
MAINE								
Incentive Grants	4,815	3,200	-33.5	1.418	1.411	- 0.5	294	441

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1987-88	Number of Monetary Awards 1988-89	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1987-88	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1988-89	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1987-88	Average Award Amount 1988-89
MARYLAND								
General State Scholarships	5,903	8,081		6.137	9.639			
Senatorial Grants - Undergraduates	5,506	6,383		2.383	2.872			
Jack F. Tolbert Scholarships	315	315		0.200	0.200			
Children of Deceased Firemen	2	3		0.002	0.003			
Professional Scholarships - Undergraduates	33	38		0.015	0.015			
All Programs	11,759	14,820	+26.0	8.737	12.729	+ 45.7	743	859
MASSACHUSETTS								
General Scholarship	42,343	43,000		56.910	59.232			
Christian Herter Memorial Scholarship	78	74		0.439	0.486			
Christa McAuliffe Teacher Incentive Grants	163	190		0.251	0.300			
Part-Time Grants	(7,000)	(7,000)		4.000	4.000			
All Programs	49,584	50,264	+ 1.4	61.600	64.018	+ 3.9	1,242	1,274
MICHIGAN								
Competitive Scholarships	23,851	24,300		25.460	25.640			
Tuition Grants - Undergraduates	18,014	20,607		41.639	40.998			
Educational Opportunity Grants	(1,700)	(1,700)		(1.000)	1.019			
Adult Part-Time Grants	(4,400)	(4,400)		(2.000)	2.005			
All Programs	47,965	51,007	+ 6.3	70.099	69.662	- 0.6	1,461	1,366
MINNESOTA								
Scholarship and Grant Program	63,755	63,667	- 0.1	63.300	62.000	- 2.1	993	974
MISSISSIPPI								
Student Incentive Grants	2,400	2,600	+ 8.3	1.230	1.251	+ 1.7	513	481
MISSOURI								
Student Grants	8,240	8,500	+ 3.2	8.394	10.331	+ 23.1	1,019	1,215
MONTANA								
Incentive Grants	1,270	1,300	+ 2.4	0.419	0.420	+ 0.2	330	323
NEBRASKA								
Incentive Grants	2,357	2,500	+ 6.1	1.094	1.793	+ 63.9	464	717
NEVADA								
Student Incentive Grants - Undergraduates	(352)	(352)	N.C.	(0.352)	(0.352)	N.C.	(1,000)	(1,000)
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Incentive Grants	1,597	2,000		0.754	0.778			
Nursing Education Grants - Undergraduates	89	109		0.056	0.057			
All Programs	1,686	2,109	+25.1	0.810	0.835	+ 3.1	480	396

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards		Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions)		Percentage Change	Average Award Amount	
	1987-88	1988-89		1987-88	1988-89		1987-88	1988-89
NEW JERSEY								
Tuition Aid Grants	41,934	37,500		52.437	60.200			
Educational Opportunity Fund - Undergraduates	12,045	10,783		14.566	15.568			
Garden State Scholarships	6,271	6,925		3.295	3.954			
Part-Time Tuition Aid Grants	0	830		0.000	0.500			
All Programs	60,250	56,038	- 7.0	70.298	80.222	+ 14.1	1,167	1,432
NEW MEXICO								
Incentive Grants	4,500	6,000		3.385	4.153			
Student Choice	188	292		0.245	0.394			
Three Percent Scholarships**	740	740		0.477	0.477			
All Programs	5,428	7,032	+29.6	4.107	5.024	+ 22.3	757	714
NEW YORK								
Tuition Assistance Program - Undergraduates	292,089	289,750		366.901	373.062			
Aid for Part-Time Study	9,328	(9,328)		5.462	11.000			
All Programs	301,417	299,078	- 0.8	372.363	384.062	+ 3.1	1,235	1,284
NORTH CAROLINA								
Student Incentive Grants	5,307	4,967		3.299	3.229			
Minority Presence Scholarship Fund - Undergraduates	(1,900)	(1,900)		(1.140)	1.140			
American Indian Scholarship Fund - Undergraduates	(198)	(198)		(0.120)	0.120			
All Programs	7,405	7,065	- 4.6	4.559	4.489	- 1.5	616	635
NORTH DAKOTA								
Student Financial Assistance Program	1,152	2,013	+74.7	0.490	1.007	+105.5	425	500
OHIO								
Instructional Grants	68,000	68,000	N.C.	49.200	51.400	+ 4.5	724	756
OKLAHOMA								
Tuition Aid Grants - Undergraduates	16,431	13,966		10.224	10.100			
Bill Willis Scholarship Program	27	25		0.021	0.022			
All Programs	16,458	13,991	-15.0	10.245	10.122	- 1.2	622	723
OREGON								
Need Grants	14,366	15,300		9.331	9.998			
Cash Awards	823	785		0.597	0.570			
Barber and Hairdresser Grants	74	80		0.031	0.048			
All Programs	15,263	16,165	+ 5.9	9.959	10.616	+ 6.6	649	657

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards		Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions)		Percentage Change	Average Award Amount	
	1987-88	1988-89		1987-88	1988-89		1987-88	1988-89
PENNSYLVANIA								
State Grants	118,300	116,200		110.985	120.366			
POW/MIA Program	8	7		0.007	0.007			
All Programs	118,308	116,207	- 1.8	110.992	120.373	+ 8.5	938	1,036
RHODE ISLAND								
Scholarship and Grant Program	9,580	9,600	+ 0.2	8.138	9.130	+ 12.2	849	951
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Tuition Grants	7,608	8,000	+ 5.2	16.346	17.828	+ 9.1	2,149	2,229
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Incentive Grants - Undergraduates*	967	900		0.366	0.356			
Tuition Equalization Grants	704	700		0.150	0.150			
All Programs	1,671	1,600	- 4.2	0.516	0.506	- 1.9	309	316
TENNESSEE								
Student Assistance Awards	21,987	19,000	-13.6	12.591	12.404	- 1.5	573	653
TEXAS								
Tuition Equalization Grants - Undergraduates	13,807	13,736		19.533	19.350			
Public Educational SSIG Grants - Undergraduates	5,023	5,076		2.758	2.909			
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	543	550		0.414	0.470			
All Programs	19,373	19,362	- 0.1	22.705	22.729	+ 0.1	1,172	1,174
UTAH								
Incentive Grants	1,716	1,700	- 0.9	1.133	1.081	- 4.6	660	636
VERMONT								
Incentive Grants - Undergraduates	7,734	7,833		7.819	8.636			
Part-Time Student Grants	1,377	1,544		0.460	0.616			
Non-Degree Student Grant Program - Undergraduates	792	991		0.135	0.174			
All Programs	9,903	10,368	+ 4.7	8.414	9.426	+ 12.0	850	909
VIRGINIA								
College Scholarship Assistance Program	6,158	7,500	+21.8	4.414	5.851	+ 32.6	717	780
WASHINGTON								
State Need Grants	17,698	18,375		12.424	12.900			
Assistance to Blind Students - Undergraduates	2	2		0.001	0.001			
All Programs	17,700	18,377	+ 3.8	12.425	12.901	+ 3.8	702	702
WEST VIRGINIA								
Higher Education Grant Program	6,218	5,700	- 8.3	5.189	5.228	+ 0.8	835	909

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1987-88	Number of Monetary Awards 1988-89	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1987-88	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1988-89	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1987-88	Average Award Amount 1988-89
WISCONSIN								
Tuition Grants	7,582	7,650		12.130	12.404			
Higher Education Grants	37,109	37,200		17.603	18.624			
Indian Student Grants - Undergraduates*	942	1,000		1.092	1.185			
Handicapped Student Grants	72	80		0.094	0.113			
Talent Incentive Grants	3,243	3,300		3.188	3.290			
Private Minority Student Grants	327	350		0.375	0.401			
Vo-Tech Minority Student Grants	243	280		0.171	0.202			
All Programs	49,518	49,860	+ 0.7	34.653	36.219	+ 4.5	700	726
WYOMING								
Incentive Grants	380	400	+ 5.3	0.240	0.250	+ 4.2	632	625
PUERTO RICO								
Supplementary Assistance Program - Undergraduates	(9,230)	9,230		2.801	2.769			
Educational Fund - Undergraduates	5,760	7,200		2.880	3.840			
Legislative Awards - Undergraduates	19,200	19,200		8.640	8.810			
All Programs	34,190	35,630	+ 4.2	14.321	15.419	+ 7.7	419	433
Grand Totals:								
Need-Based Undergraduate Aid	1,303,369	1,321,359	+ 1.4%	$1,392.317	$1,500.878	+ 7.8%	$1,068	$1,136

* Data could not be broken down into graduate versus undergraduate categories. Therefore, all data is listed under undergraduate category.

** Portion of these awards can be made without regard to need.

Figures in ( ) are 1987-88 data from last year's report or 1988-89 data not available.

TABLE 3

DOLLARS AND NUMBER OF AWARDS FOR COMPREHENSIVE NEED-BASED AID PROGRAMS FOR GRADUATE/PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL STUDENTS, ACTUAL 1987-88 AND ESTIMATED FOR 1988-89

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards		Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions)		Percentage Change	Average Award Amount	
	1987-88	1988-89		1987-88	1988-89		1987-88	1988-89
ALABAMA								
Chiropractic Scholarships	17	20	+17.6%	$ 0.058	$ 0.040	-31.0%	$3,412	$2,000
ARIZONA								
Incentive Grant Program - Graduates	21	21	N.C.	0.016	0.018	+12.5	762	857
CALIFORNIA								
Bilingual Teacher Grant - Graduates	97	42		0.268	0.158			
Graduate Fellowships	918	885		2.970	3.075			
All Programs	1,015	927	- 8.7	3.238	3.233	- 0.2	3,190	3,488
COLORADO								
Graduate Grants	725	750	+ 3.4	0.800	0.827	+ 3.4	1,103	1,103
DELAWARE								
Postsecondary Scholarships - Graduates	136	126	- 7.4	0.090	0.109	+21.1	662	865
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA								
Incentive Grants - Graduates*	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
IDAHO								
Student Incentive Grants - Graduates	97	(97)	N.C.	0.144	0.146	+ 1.4	1,485	1,505
MARYLAND								
Senatorial Grants - Graduates	170	197		0.074	0.089			
Professional Scholarships - Graduates	294	337		0.135	0.135			
Family Practice Medicine Scholarship	5	6		0.038	0.045			
All Programs	469	540	+15.4	0.247	0.269	+ 8.9	527	497
MASSACHUSETTS								
Medical/Dental/Veterinarian Scholarship	749	703		2.983	2.800			
Graduate Student Grant Program	(1,931)	(1,931)		2.500	2.500			
All Programs	2,680	2,634	- 1.7	5.483	5.300	- 3.3	2,046	2,012
MICHIGAN								
Tuition Grants - Graduates	1,566	1,792	+14.4	3.621	3.565	- 1.5	2,312	1,989
NEVADA								
Student Incentive Grants - Graduates	(48)	(48)	N.C.	(0.048)	(0.048)	N.C.	(1,000)	(1,000)
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Nursing Education Grants - Graduates	1	1	N.C.	0.001	0.001	N.C.	1,000	1,000
NEW JERSEY								
Educational Opportunity Fund - Graduates	165	189	+14.5	0.482	0.575	+19.3	2,921	3,042

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1987-88	Number of Monetary Awards 1988-89	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1987-88	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1988-89	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1987-88	Average Award Amount 1988-89
NEW MEXICO								
Graduate Fellowships	0	40	N/A	0.000	0.285	N/A	0	7,125
NEW YORK								
Tuition Assistance Program - Graduates	15,373	15,250	- 0.8	11.347	11.538	+ 1.7	738	757
NORTH CAROLINA								
Board of Governors' Medical Scholarships	72	76		0.629	0.832			
Board of Governors Dental Scholarships	25	31		0.225	0.268			
Minority Presence Scholarship - Graduates	(600)	(600)		(0.360)	0.360			
American Indian Scholarships - Graduates	(77)	(77)		(0.040)	0.040			
All Programs	774	784	+ 1.3	1.254	1.500	+19.6	1,620	1,913
OKLAHOMA								
Tuition Aid Grants - Graduates	1,805	1,534	-15.0	1.316	1.300	- 1.2	729	847
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Incentive Grants - Graduates*	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
TEXAS								
Tuition Equalization Grants - Graduates	1,271	1,264		1.682	1.667			
Public Educational SSIG Grants - Graduates	123	124		0.086	0.091			
All Programs	1,394	1,388	- 0.4	1.768	1.758	- 0.6	1,268	1,267
VERMONT								
Incentive Grants - Graduates	86	87		0.119	0.132			
Non-Degree Student Grant Program - Graduates	15	19		0.004	0.005			
All Programs	101	106	+ 5.0	0.123	0.137	+11.4	1,218	1,292
WASHINGTON								
Assistance to Blind Students - Graduates	1	1	N.C.	0.001	0.001	N.C.	1,000	1,000
WISCONSIN								
Indian Student Grants - Graduates*	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
PUERTO RICO								
Supplementary Assistance Program - Graduates	(3,770)	3,770		1.144	1.131			
Educational Fund - Graduates	240	300		0.120	0.160			
Legislative Awards - Graduates	800	800		0.360	0.367			
All Programs	4,810	4,870	+ 1.2	1.624	1.658	+ 2.1	338	340
Grand Totals: Need-Based Graduate Aid	31,198	31,118	- 0.3%	$31.661	$32.308	+ 2.0%	$1,015	$1,038

* Data could not be broken down into graduate versus undergraduate categories. Therefore, all data is listed under undergraduate category.

Figures in ( ) are 1987-88 data from last year's survey or 1988-89 data not available.

TABLE 4

DOLLARS AND NUMBER OF AWARDS FOR NON-NEED-BASED STATE PROGRAMS FOR UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS, ACTUAL 1987-88 AND ESTIMATED FOR 1988-89

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1987-88	Number of Monetary Awards 1988-89	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1987-88	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1988-89	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1987-88	Average Award Amount 1988-89
ALABAMA								
Student Grants Program	6,482	6,945		$ 2.970	$ 2.900			
National Guard Education Assistance Program - Undergraduates	644	644		0.188	0.188			
Emergency Secondary Education Scholarship Program - Undergraduates	258	270		0.887	0.902			
Police Officer's and Firefighter's Survivor's Education Assistance Program	15	19		0.025	0.030			
All Programs	7,399	7,878	+ 6.5%	4.070	4.020	- 1.2%	$ 550	$ 510
ARKANSAS								
Governor's Scholars Program	340	345	+ 1.5	0.679	0.690	+ 1.6	1,997	2,000
COLORADO								
Undergraduate Merit Awards	8,815	9,025		7.050	7.217			
Veterans Tuition Assistance	27	40		0.016	0.025			
National Guard Tuition Assistance	480	500		0.336	0.349			
Law/POW Dependents Tuition Assistance	4	8		0.009	0.016			
Diversity Grant	0	75		0.000	0.190			
Nursing Scholarship	0	50		0.000	0.100			
Private School Student Grants**	0	20		0.000	0.050			
All Programs	9,326	9,718	+ 4.2	7.411	7.947	+ 7.2	795	818
DELAWARE								
Educational Benefits for Children of Deceased Military and Police	1	4		0.001	0.005			
Diamond State Scholarships	203	194		0.203	0.194			
All Programs	204	198	- 2.9	0.204	0.199	- 2.5	1,000	1,005
FLORIDA								
Tuition Voucher Fund	13,784	13,800		14.922	16.673			
Undergraduate Scholars' Fund	2,539	5,000		4.084	10.963			
Scholarships for Children of Deceased/Disabled Veterans/POW/MIA	42	47		0.035	0.048			
Confederate Memorial Scholarships	22	23		0.003	0.003			
Exceptional Student Education State Training Grant - Undergraduates*	283	400		0.095	0.119			

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1987-88	Number of Monetary Awards 1988-89	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1987-88	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1988-89	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1987-88	Average Award Amount 1988-89
FLORIDA (cont.)								
Critical Teachers Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program - Undergraduates*	755	1,634		0.230	0.499			
Challenger Astronauts Memorial Scholarships	7	14		0.007	0.014			
All Programs	17,432	20,918	+ 20.0	19.376	28.319	+ 46.2	1,112	1,354
GEORGIA								
Tuition Equalization Grants	14,134	14,197		12.367	12.778			
Law Enforcement Personnel Dependents Grants	18	20		0.036	0.040			
Governor's Scholarship Program	695	920		0.829	1.270			
North Georgia College/ROTC Grants	360	373		0.108	0.112			
All Programs	15,207	15,510	+ 2.0	13.340	14.200	+ 6.4	877	916
IDAHO								
State of Idaho Scholarships	80	76	- 5.0	0.120	0.114	- 5.0	1,500	1,500
ILLINOIS								
National Guard Scholarships	2,665	3,000		1.395	2.200			
Descendants Grants	38	48		0.057	0.075			
Merit Recognition Scholarships	4,402	0		2.201	0.000			
Veteran Grants	11,005	11,200		4.240	6.200			
All Programs	18,110	14,248	- 21.3	7.893	8.475	+ 7.4	436	595
INDIANA								
Hoosier Scholarships	815	815	N.C.	0.408	0.408	N.C.	500	500
IOWA								
Science and Math Grants	3,401	3,750	+ 10.3	0.766	0.450	- 41.3	225	120
KANSAS								
Vocational Scholarship Program	84	100	+ 19.0	0.025	0.025	N.C.	298	250
LOUISIANA								
T. H. Harris Scholarships	(1,668)	(1,668)	N.C.	(0.619)	0.714	+ 15.3	371	428
MARYLAND								
Edward T. Conroy Memorial Program	63	32		0.031	0.032			
Delegate Scholarships - Undergraduates	500	1,092		0.477	1.038			
Reimbursement of Firemen - Undergraduates	163	166		0.113	0.132			
Distinguished Scholar Program	1,167	1,162		1.866	2.789			
Christa McAuliffe Teacher Education Program - Undergraduates*	62	75		0.147	0.206			
Teacher Education - Distinguished Scholar	36	38		0.058	0.091			
Nursing Scholarships - Undergraduates	0	238		0.000	0.285			
All Programs	1,991	2,803	+ 40.8	2.692	4.573	+ 69.9	1,352	1,631

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1987-88	Number of Monetary Awards 1988-89	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1987-88	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1988-89	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1987-88	Average Award Amount 1988-89
MASSACHUSETTS								
Honor Scholarships	650	600		0.750	0.750			
Fire/Police/Corrections Program	70	70		0.050	0.050			
War Orphans Program	60	60		0.046	0.050			
Commonwealth Scholars	1,015	1,000		1.015	1.000			
All Programs	1,795	1,730	- 3.6	1.861	1.850	- 0.6	1,037	1,069
MISSISSIPPI								
Critical Area Teacher Education Program	35	120		0.036	0.390			
POW/MIA/Law/Fireman	13	15		0.039	0.040			
All Programs	48	135	+181.3	0.075	0.430	+473.3	1,563	3,185
MISSOURI								
Higher Education Academic Scholarships	927	2,040		1.811	4.000			
Public Service Office or Employee's Child Survivor Grant Program	0	2		0.000	0.004			
All Programs	927	2,042	+120.3	1.811	4.004	+121.1	1,954	1,961
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
War Orphans Scholarships	9	10		0.009	0.010			
Governor's Scholars Awards	177	181		0.124	0.126			
All Programs	186	191	+ 2.7	0.133	0.136	+ 2.3	715	712
NEW JERSEY								
Public Tuition Benefits	23	24		0.028	0.041			
POW/MIA Tuition Grants	4	4		0.008	0.008			
Distinguished Scholars Program	2,329	3,800		2.285	3.800			
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Aid Program	142	100		0.098	0.100			
Veterans Tuition Credit Program	458	330		0.094	0.100			
Garden State Urban Scholars Program	0	485		0.000	0.500			
All Programs	2,956	4,743	+ 60.5	2.513	4.549	+ 81.0	850	959
NEW MEXICO								
Athletic Grants	706	706		1.926	1.926			
Three Percent Scholarship**	1,263	1,263		0.964	0.964			
Vietnam Veterans	N/A	N/A		0.060	0.060			
All Programs	1,969	1,969	N.C.	2.950	2.950	N.C.	1,498	1,498
NEW YORK								
Regents College Scholarships	54,317	58,000		12.959	13.900			
Regents Nursing Scholarships	1,624	1,800		0.378	0.420			
Regents Professional Opportunity Scholarships - Undergraduates	44	52		0.190	0.260			
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Awards	777	1,000		0.834	0.850			
Empire State Scholarships of Excellence	748	1,350		1.651	2.900			

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1987-88	Number of Monetary Awards 1988-89	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1987-88	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1988-89	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1987-88	Average Award Amount 1988-89
NEW YORK (cont.)								
Empire State Challenger Scholarships - Undergraduates	542	682		1.037	1.575			
Children of Veteran/Police Officer/ Firefighter/Correction Officer Awards	751	860		0.315	0.405			
Health Services Corps - Undergraduates	197	286		2.125	2.856			
Transit Corps of Engineers Program - Undergraduates	0	N/A		0.000	0.180			
All Programs	59,000	64,030	+ 8.5	19.489	23.346	+ 19.8	330	365
NORTH CAROLINA								
Legislative Tuition Grants	24,350	24,330	- 0.1	22.034	23.297	+ 5.7	905	958
NORTH DAKOTA								
Scholars Program	N/A	N/A		(0.050)	0.111	+122.0	N/A	N/A
OHIO								
Academic Scholarship Program	3,671	4,000		3.609	3.591			
War Orphans Scholarship Program	1,063	1,146		1.580	1.931			
Student Choice Grants	30,800	33,200		15.613	15.527			
All Programs	35,534	38,346	+ 7.9	20.802	21.049	+ 1.2	585	549
OKLAHOMA								
Future Teachers Scholarship Program	128	(128)	N.C.	0.153	0.165	+ 7.8	1,195	1,289
PENNSYLVANIA								
Scholars in Education Awards	292	250	- 14.4	0.655	0.625	- 4.6	2,243	2,500
RHODE ISLAND								
Governor's Academic Scholars Program	24	48	+100.0	0.060	0.120	+100.0	2,500	2,500
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Superior Scholar Scholarship	67	67	N.C.	0.096	0.090	- 6.3	1,433	1,343
TENNESSEE								
Academic Scholars Program	26	34	+ 30.8	0.104	0.136	+ 30.8	4,000	4,000
VIRGINIA								
Tuition Assistance Grant Program - Undergraduates	12,406	12,509		14.476	16.308			
Virginia Scholars Program	171	171		0.512	0.512			
All Programs	12,577	12,680	+ 0.8	14.988	16.820	+ 12.2	1,192	1,326
Grand Totals:								
Non-Need-Based Undergraduate Aid	215,936	228,750	+ 5.9%	$145.377	$169.812	+ 16.8%	$ 673	$ 742

* Data could not be broken down into graduate versus undergraduate categories. Therefore, all data is listed under undergraduate category.

** Portion of these awards are made with regard to need.

Figures in ( ) are 1987-88 data from last year's survey or 1988-89 data not available.

TABLE 5

DOLLARS AND NUMBER OF AWARDS FOR NON-NEED-BASED STATE PROGRAMS FOR GRADUATE/PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL STUDENTS, ACTUAL 1987-88 AND ESTIMATED FOR 1988-89

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1987-88	Number of Monetary Awards 1988-89	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1987-88	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1988-89	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1987-88	Average Award Amount 1988-89
ALABAMA								
National Guard Education Assistance Program - Graduates	6	6		$ 0.010	$ 0.010			
Emergency Secondary Education Scholarship Program - Graduates	5	5		0.018	0.018			
All Programs	11	11	N.C.	0.028	0.028	N.C.	$ 2,545	$ 2,545
COLORADO								
Graduate Fellowship	530	530	N.C.	1.052	1.052	N.C.	1,985	1,985
CONNECTICUT								
High Technology Graduate Scholarship Program	20	20	N.C.	0.200	0.200	N.C.	10,000	10,000
FLORIDA								
Exceptional Student Education State Training Grant - Graduates*	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A			
Critical Teacher Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program - Graduates*	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A			
Regents Scholarships	1	1		0.005	0.005			
Virgil Hawkins Fellowship	53	58		0.265	0.290			
Graduate Scholars' Fund	48	59		0.480	0.590			
All Programs	102	118	+ 15.7%	0.750	0.885	+ 18.0%	7,353	7,500
MARYLAND								
Delegate Scholarships - Graduates	21	46		0.020	0.043			
Reimbursement of Firemen - Graduates	3	3		0.002	0.003			
Christa McAuliffe Teacher Education Program - Graduates*	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A			
Nursing Scholarships - Graduates	0	12		0.000	0.015			
All Programs	24	61	+154.2	0.022	0.061	+177.3	917	1,000
MASSACHUSETTS								
Nursing Graduate Grant	N/A	N/A		0.300	0.300	N.C.	N/A	N/A
MISSISSIPPI								
Southern Regional Education Board Program	43	59		0.197	0.300			

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards		Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions)		Percentage Change	Average Award Amount	
	1987-88	1988-89		1987-88	1988-89		1987-88	1988-89
MISSISSIPPI (cont.)								
Graduate and Professional Scholarships	61	84		0.141	0.260			
All Programs	104	143	+ 37.5	0.338	0.560	+ 65.7	3,250	3,916
NEW JERSEY								
Garden State Graduate Fellowship	79	100	+ 26.6	0.468	0.600	+ 28.2	5,924	6,000
NEW YORK								
Lehman Fellowships	70	80		0.305	0.330			
Regents Health Care Opportunity Scholarships	149	200		1.388	2.000			
Health Services Corps - Graduates	38	54		0.405	0.544			
Empire State Challenger Scholarships - Graduates	748	943		1.267	1.925			
Regents Professional Opportunity Scholarships - Graduates	41	48		0.175	0.240			
Transit Corps of Engineers Program - Graduates	0	N/A		0.000	0.120			
All Programs	1,046	1,325	+ 26.7	3.540	5.159	+ 45.7	3,384	3,894
OHIO								
Regents Graduate/Professional Fellowships	58	118	+103.4	0.203	0.413	+103.4	3,500	3,500
OKLAHOMA								
Chiropractic Education Assistance Program	24	24		0.032	0.035			
Minority Doctoral Study Grants	21	18		0.123	0.108			
Minority Professional Study Grants	31	30		0.124	0.120			
All Programs	76	72	- 5.3	0.279	0.263	- 5.7	3,671	3,653
UTAH								
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE)	73	67	- 8.2	0.956	0.984	+ 2.9	13,096	14,687
VIRGINIA								
Tuition Assistance Grant Program - Graduates	934	941	+ 0.7	1.090	1.227	+ 12.6	1,167	1,304
Grand Totals:								
Non-Need-Based Graduate Aid	3,057	3,506	+ 14.7%	$ 9.226	$11.732	+ 27.2%	$ 3,018	$ 3,346

* Data could not be broken down into graduate versus undergraduate categories. Therefore, all data is listed under undergraduate category.

Figures in ( ) are 1987-88 data from last year's survey or 1988-89 data not available.

TABLE 6

OTHER PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY THE STATE AGENCY

State/Program	1988-89 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
ALASKA								
Student Loan Program	$72,000,000			X		X	$72,000,000	15,000
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$39,800*	Und	X			X	$39,800	9
ARIZONA								
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$245,775*	Und				X		
ARKANSAS								
Emergency Secondary Education Loan	$110,746	Und	X			X	$110,746	51
Teacher and Administrator Grant Program	$144,487	Und/Grad		X		X	$144,487	1,000
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$181,118*	Und	X			X	$180,112	42
CALIFORNIA								
Guaranteed Loan (Old)	$85,000	(Program collects for loans made in 1966 and 1967)						
California Loan Programs	$16,121,000	Und/Grad						
Stafford Loans	(included in CLP)	Und/Grad		X	X		$650,000,000	224,991
PLUS/SLS	(included in CLP)	Und/Grad		X		X	$200,000,000	67,704
Assumption Program of Loans for Education	$591,000	Und/Grad	X			X	$350,000	175
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$783,000*	Und	X			X	$783,000	522
Work Study	$750,000	Und/Grad			X		$750,000	N/A
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship Program	$1,140,710*	Und/Grad	X			X	$2,009,000	398
COLORADO								
Work Study	$7,409,960	Und/Grad	X (25%)		X (75%)		$7,375,000	5,900
CONNECTICUT								
Educational Loans to Encourage Excellence in Teaching	$300,000	Und	X			X	$300,000	100
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$241,102*	Und	X			X	$232,900	46
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$91,500*	Und	X			X	$91,500	61
DELAWARE								
S. Christa McAuliffe	$100,000	Und	X			X	$92,000	67
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$47,293*	Und	X			X	$37,500	8
Optometric Institutional Aid	$28,000	Grad		X		X	$28,000	7
Robert C. Byrd Scholarship	$18,000*	Und	X			X	$18,000	12
Nursing Incentive	$100,000	Und	X			X	$32,000	32
FLORIDA								
Most Promising Teacher Scholarship/Loan	$2,580,000	Und	X			X	$2,344,000	586
Student Loan Forgiveness	$353,888	N/A		X		X	$353,880	180
Public School Work Experience Program	$257,547	Und	X		X		$226,400	160
College Career Work Experience Program	$841,503	Und		X	X		$841,800	690

State/Program	1988-89 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
FLORIDA (cont.)								
Teacher Scholarship Loan Program	$2,760,224	Und/Grad		X		X	$2,726,100	699
Masters' Fellowship Loan for Teachers	$250,000	Grad	X			X	$250,012	28
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarships	$864,045*	Und/Grad	X			X	$860,000	172
GEORGIA								
Osteopathic Cancellable Medical Loan	$200,000	Grad	X		X		$130,000	13
N. Georgia College Cancellable Military Loan	$344,000	Und	X			X	$342,000	90
Critical Fields Cancellable Loan (GSL)	$3,810,000	Und					$3,810,000	1,524
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$454,300*	Und	X			X	$450,800	98
IDAHO								
Education Incentive Fee Waiver	$0	Und	X		X		$16,000	16
ILLINOIS								
Stafford Loan Program	Revolving funds for defaulted loans	Und/Grad		X	X			
SLS	Revolving funds for defaulted loans	Und/Grad		X		X		
PLUS	Revolving funds for defaulted loans	Und/Grad		X		X		
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$877,199*	Und	X			X	$877,199	185
INDIANA								
State Summer Work Study	$706,275	Und	X		X		$706,275	1,600
Minority Teacher Scholarship	$562,730						$562,730	500
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$418,185*	Und	X		X		$418,185	80
Lilly Endowment Educational Awards	$7,277,190	Und	X		X		$9,211,634	17,888
IOWA								
Guaranteed Loan	N/A			X	X		$120,000,000	52,215
PLUS/SLS Loan	N/A			X		X	$10,000,000	3,332
Guaranteed Loan Payment	$84,699			X		X	$84,699	97
Occupational Therapist	$10,000			X		X	$10,000	3
College Work Study	$2,806,358			X	X		$3,084,673	5,400
KANSAS								
Osteopathic Loan	$500,000	Grad		X	X		$500,000	50
Optometry Loan Program	$217,700	Grad	X			X	$217,700	35
ROTC	Tuition Waiver	Und		X		X	$326,400	240
Career Work Study	$466,175	Und		X	X		$600,000	400
KENTUCKY								
Stafford Loan Program	N/A	Und/Grad		X	X		$54,000,000	24,550
PLUS/SLS	N/A	Und/Grad		X		X	$4,000,000	2,500
Teacher Scholarship	$1,000,000	Und	X			X	$1,027,302	230
Math/Science Incentive Loan	$550,000	Und/Grad		X		X	$599,864	260
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$283,529*	Und	X			X	$294,182	62

State/Program	1988-89 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based		Need-Based		Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
			Yes	No	Yes	No		
LOUISIANA								
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$341,087*	Und	X			X	$340,000	68
Education Majors Scholarship	$1,920,000	Und	X			X	$1,920,000	960
Rockefeller Scholarships	$69,211	Und/Grad	X			X	$69,000	69
MAINE								
Osteopathic Loan Fund	$160,000		X			X	$179,000	38
Contract Program	$1,152,393		X			X	$1,282,950	84
Blaine House Scholars	$1,945,000	Und/Grad	X			X	$1,945,000	1,300
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$88,579*	Und				X		
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$43,500*	Und				X		
MARYLAND								
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$334,015*	Und/Grad	X			X	$293,858	62
Physician Assistant/Nurse Practitioner	$79,500	Und		X		X	$79,500	37
Christa McAuliffe Fellowship	$36,500	Grad	X			X	$36,500	2
Loan Assistance Forgiveness Program	$100,000			X	X		$100,000	40
Child Development Associates Scholar Assistance Program	$26,058			X	X		$24,000	41
MASSACHUSETTS								
Gilbert Matching Grant Program	$9,225,000	Und		X	X		$9,225,000	N/A
Tuition Waiver for Public Institutions	$9,686,359	Und		X	X		$9,686,359	16,000
Consortium Scholarship Program	$600,000	Und		X	X		$600,000	750
Adult Learners Program	$850,000	Und		X	X		$850,000	N/A
Dedicated Grant	$1,695,000	Und		X	X		$1,695,000	N/A
Educational Employment Program	$2,500,000	Und		X	X		$2,500,000	N/A
Talent Waiver	$989,439	Und		X		X	$989,439	N/A
MICHIGAN								
Stafford Guaranteed Student Loan	N/A	Und/Grad		X	X		$160,000,000	65,000
State Direct Loan	N/A	Und/Grad		X	X		$10,000,000	3,500
Work Study	$5,535,911	Und/Grad		X	X		$5,535,911	7,000
Degree Reimbursement	$8,143,592	Und/Grad		X		X	$8,143,592	9,500
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$325,000*	Und	X			X	$325,000	215
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$612,040*	Und	X			X	$612,000	130
Indian Tuition Waiver	$1,182,400	Und/Grad		X		X	$1,182,400	1,500
MINNESOTA								
Work Study	$4,300,000			X	X		$4,320,000	2,400
Part-Time Grant	$2,000,000			X	X		$2,000,000	4,000
Guaranteed Student Loan	$0	Und/Grad		X	X		$880,000	400
AVTI - Emergency Loan	$100,000			X	X		N/A	N/A
Student Education Loan Fund (SELF)	$0	Und/Grad		X		X	$22,000,000	11,000

State/Program	1988-89 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
MISSISSIPPI								
Medical Loan	$0			X	X		$66,000	11
Academic Common Market	$0		X			X	N/A	100
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$198,752*	Und	X		X		$198,752	39
Special Nursing	$50,000	Und	X		X		$60,000	20
Stafford/SLS	$0		X		X		$761,673	200
MISSOURI								
Stafford Student Loan/PLUS/SLS	$2,960,656	Und/Grad		X	(Stafford) X	(PLUS/SLS) X	$125,000,000	50,000
MONTANA								
Work Study	$276,450	Und/Grad	X (30%)		X (70%)		$350,000	500
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Medical Education Capitation and Loan	$335,500						N/A	N/A
Veterinary Education Capitation and Loan	$279,000						N/A	N/A
Optometry Education Capitation and Loan	$45,000						N/A	N/A
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$75,958*	Und/Grad	X			X	$75,958	19
Governor's Success Program	$800,000	Und			X			
NEW JERSEY								
Guaranteed Student Loan	$0	Und/Grad		X	X		$166,700,000	59,252
PLUS/SLS	$0	Und/Grad		X		X	$18,000,000	5,529
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$550,000*	Und	X			X	$550,000	110
NEW MEXICO								
(need-based)	$630,667	Und		X	X		$1,357,200	1,044
Work Study (non-need-based)	$1,261,334	Und		X		X	$506,000	440
Osteopathic Student Loan	$150,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$80,000	10
Nursing Student Loan	$200,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$200,000	100
Physician Student Loan	$200,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$184,000	23
NEW YORK								
Stafford Loan Program	$0	Und/Grad		X	X		$860,000,000	318,518
PLUS	$0	Und		X	X		$30,000,000	10,040
SLS	$0	Und/Grad		X	X		$110,000,000	39,625
State Supplemental Health Loan Program	$1,850,000	Und/Grad		X	X		(No new loans; funding only for existing loan costs)	
Loan Forgiveness Program	$1,500,000	Grad		X		X	$1,500,000	150
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$1,700,000*	Und	X			X	$1,700,000	340
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$525,000*	Und	X			X	$525,000	350

State/Program	1988-89 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
NORTH CAROLINA								
SLS				X		X	$6,000,000	
Insured Student Loan Program				X	X		$47,275,000	
Tuition Remission	$8,912,974	Und			X		$8,912,974	
Brooks Foundation Scholarship	$128,750	Und	X		X		$128,750	53
Turrentine Foundation Scholarship	$585,000	Und	X		X		$585,000	350
Suther Scholarship	$12,800	Und	X		X		$12,800	16
Carrow Scholarship	$11,750	Und	X		X		$11,750	5
Atkinson Scholarship	$13,500	Und	X		X		$13,500	9
Non-Service Scholarship	$1,371,263	Und			X		$1,371,263	
State Contractual Scholarship	$9,504,000	Und			X		$9,504,000	
PLUS Loan				X		X	$6,000,000	
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$476,122*	Und	X			X	$476,122	99
Health, Science and Math Scholarship/Loan	$879,743	Grad	X		X		$2,153,057	
College Work Study Matching	$1,436,400							
OKLAHOMA								
Stafford Guaranteed Student Loan	$0	Und/Grad		X	X		$65,000,000	30,000
State Regents' Fee Waiver	$0	Und/Grad	X		X		$6,638,696	18,000
Teacher Education Loan	$0	Und/Grad		X		X	$138,759	47
OREGON								
Guaranteed Student Loan	N/A							
Medical/Dental Student Loan		Grad		X	X		$198,000	60
Purchase of Educational Services from Independent Colleges	$1,550,894	Und			X		$1,550,894	2,367
Teacher Corps Loan	$245,000	Und/Grad	X			X	$242,990	119
PENNSYLVANIA								
Guaranteed Student Loan	$0	Und/Grad		X	X		$505,000,000	240,000
Institutional Assistance Grants	$24,043,000			X		X	$24,329,424	29,526
Matching Funds	$3,810,000			X	X		$30,113,000	39,000
Work Study Program	$2,540,000			X	X		$5,080,000	2,000
Health Education Assistance Loan	$0			X	X		$38,000,000	4,500
Higher Education Loan Plan	$0			X		X	$103,700,000	35,000
Loan Forgiveness Program	$490,225	Grad	X			X	$490,225	245
Science Teachers Education Program	$668,750	Grad		X		X	$668,750	1,376
Information Technology Program for the Commonwealth (ITEC)	$1,211,000	Grad		X		X	$1,211,000	2,600
PLUS/SLS	$0	Und/Grad		X		X	$21,000,000	7,000
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$901,986*	Und/Grad	X			X	$926,825	205

State/Program	1988-89 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based		Need-Based		Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
			Yes	No	Yes	No		
RHODE ISLAND								
Work Opportunity Program	$500,000	Und		X	X		$625,000	1,000
Guaranteed Student Loan Program	$0	Und/Grad		X	X		$33,590,818	N/A
Intern	$6,000	Und/Grad		X		X		300
Contract	$0	Grad		X		X	$632,160	48
PLUS/SLS	$0	Und/Grad		X		X	$1,249,762	390
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$73,524*	Und	X			X	$70,000	14
Best and Brightest Teacher Scholarship	$100,000	Und	X			X	$100,000	20
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$53,832*	Und/Grad	X			X	$115,000	23
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$33,625*	Und	X			X	$34,500	23
TENNESSEE								
Guaranteed Student Loan		Und/Grad		X	X			
PLUS		Und/Grad		X		X		
Teacher Loan	$400,000	Und/Grad	X			X	$379,500	253
SLS		Und/Grad		X	X			
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$362,452*	Und	X		X		$405,600	81
TEXAS								
Hinson-Hazlewood Loan Program	Bond Sale Funded	Und/Grad		X	X		$23,000,000	7,000
Future Teacher Loan Program	$125,000	Und/Grad	X		X		$125,000	50
Public Educational Grant (on campus)	$20,746,247	Und/Grad		X	X		$20,746,247	36,500
Good Neighbor Scholarship Program	$675,009	Und/Grad				X		
Public Educational-Refund Grant	$138,872	Und/Grad		X	X		$114,450	174
Line Item Scholarship	$1,307,057	Und/Grad		X	X		$1,361,743	2,932
Teacher Education Loan Program	$36,000	Und/Grad		X		X	$36,000	36
Baylor Medical Scholarship	$29,321,930	Grad		X		X	$29,321,930	N/A
Baylor Dental Scholarship	$13,388,733	Grad		X		X	$13,388,733	N/A
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$1,200,787*	Und		X		X	$1,200,787	326
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$553,500*	Und				X		
UTAH								
Career Teaching Scholarship	$678,590	Und	X			X	$678,590	465
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$125,075*	Und	X			X	$125,075	28
Perkins Loan	$126,500	Und		X	X		$5,625,368	4,552
VERMONT								
Honors Scholarship	$9,000		X			X	$9,000	85
Veterinary Contracts	$212,000			X		X	$212,000	16
Math/Science Loan Cancellation	$30,000			X		X	$30,000	30
Student Employment Program	$125,000			X	X		$250,000	200
Nursing Loan Cancellation	$50,000			X		X	$50,000	N/A

State/Program	1988-89 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based		Need-Based		Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
			Yes	No	Yes	No		
WASHINGTON								
State Work Study	$10,155,844	Und/Grad		X	X		$10,154,430	5,786
Math/Science Education Loan Program	$300,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$300,800	188
WICHE	$157,500			X	X		$157,500	25
Conditional Teacher Scholarship Program	$188,802	Und/Grad	X		X		$189,000	63
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$369,623*	Und				X		
Paul Fowler Academic Excellence Scholarships	$39,670	Und	X			X	$36,000	24
Higher Education Opportunities Program	$0	Und/Grad		X	X		N/A	38
Scholars Program	$200,000	Und	X			X	$525,000	600
Nurses Conditional Scholarship Program	$50,000	Und/Grad	X			X	$50,000	25
WEST VIRGINIA								
Institutional Undergraduate Tuition and Fee Waiver Program	$0	Und				X	$3,314,149	2,661
Institutional Graduate and Professional Tuition and Fee Waiver Program	$0	Grad				X	$1,006,703	499
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$149,702*	Und				X	$149,702	34
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$76,150*	Und				X	$76,150	48
Higher Education Student Assistance Loan Program	$0	Und/Grad		X		X	$1,385,289	370
Underwood-Smith Teacher Scholarship	$200,000	Und/Grad				X	$200,000	43
Medical Student Loan Program	$307,688	Grad		X	X		$307,688	125
WISCONSIN								
Nursing Stipend-Loan	$93,630	Und		X	X		$93,630	60
PUERTO RICO								
Tuition Remission	$2,000,000	Und/Grad		X		X	$2,000,000	10,000

* Indicates that dollars are federal allocations to the states, not state appropriations.

TABLE 7

STATE FUNDED STUDENT AID PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY STATE AGENCIES OTHER THAN THE RESPONDING AGENCY

State/Program	Administering Agency	1988-89 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need Based Yes	Need Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
ALABAMA									
Medical Scholarships/Loans	Medical Scholarship Board	$676,000	Grad	X		X		$656,000	218
Dental Scholarships/Loans	Dental Scholarship Board	$176,000	Grad	X		X		$156,000	52
Optometry Scholarships/Loans	Optometry Scholarship Board	$125,000	Grad	X		X		$110,000	36
Alabama G.I.	Department of Veteran Affairs	$2,700,000	Und/Grad		X		X	$2,700,000	2,904
Vocational Rehabilitation	Vocational Rehabilitation Div. State Dept. of Education	$7,939,853	Und/Grad		X		X	$2,190,825	3,776
CONNECTICUT									
Tuition Set Aside Program	Each Public College Unit	*	Und/Grad		X	X		$9,257,688	12,000
Nursing Scholarship	Each Nursing School/College	$75,000	Und		X	X		$75,000	93
FLORIDA									
Latin American/Caribbean Scholarship	Department of Education		Und	X		X		$325,500	35
Medical Education Loan Reimbursement	Dept. of Health & Rehabilitation							$130,000	13
Challenger Astronauts Memorial Schlrshps	Board of Regents			X			X	$15,000	6
Vocational Rehabilitation	Department of Labor		Und/Grad		X		X		
Berhans Fellowship	Board of Regents	$750						$750	1
GEORGIA									
Rural Doctor Program	Board of Regents	$729,262	Grad	X		X		$723,600	108
Rehabilitation Services	Department of Human Resources	N/A	Und	X		X		N/A	N/A
Regents Scholarship	Board of Regents	$200,000	Und	X		X		$166,875	267
Regents Opportunity Grant	Board of Regents	$600,000	Grad	X		X		$600,000	160
ILLINOIS									
MIA/POW Descendants Scholarships	Department of Veteran Affairs	$408,800							456
Family Practice Residency Scholarships	Board of Higher Education	$2,300,000							140
Nursing Loans	Department of Public Health	$548,000							230
DCFS Stipends	Dept. of Child & Family Services	$78,900							43
Math/Science Scholarships	State Board of Education	$8,000							8
Teacher Shortage Area Scholarships	State Board of Education	$527,000							604
Women/Minority in Admin. Scholarships	State Board of Education	$263,000							435
Gifted Program Fellowships	State Board of Education	$72,100	Grad						83
Gifted Program Traineeships	State Board of Education	$14,400	Und						19
IOWA									
Vocational Rehabilitation	Vocational Rehabilitation	$1,464,558			X	X		$1,464,558	4,300
Commission for the Blind	Commission for the Blind	$52,087			X		X	$52,087	134
Student Aid Set Aside	State Board of Regents				X	X		$20,034,610	N/A

State/Program	Administering Agency	1988-89 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based		Need Based		Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
				Yes	No	Yes	No		
KENTUCKY									
Vocational Rehabilitation	Department of Education	N/A	N/A		X			N/A	N/A
LOUISIANA									
Vocational Rehabilitation	Department of Social Services	$6,510,356	Und/Grad		X		X	Varies	24,000
Veteran's Education Benefits	Department of Veteran's Affairs	Varies	Und/Grad		X		X	Varies	Varies
MARYLAND									
Stafford Loan Program	Higher Education Loan Corp.	$119,740,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$119,740,000	46,501
Displaced Homemaker Scholarship	State Board of Higher Education	N/A			X	X		N/A	N/A
Other Race Grants	State Board of Higher Education	$180,000			X	X		$180,000	300
Vocational Rehabilitation Veterans Benefits	Department of Vocational Rehabilitation	N/A			X	X		N/A	N/A
MICHIGAN									
Tuition Incentive Program	Department of Social Services				X	X			
Education Trust Program	Treasury Department				X		X		
MINNESOTA									
Indian Scholarship	Department of Education	$625,000			X	X		$640,000	800
MISSOURI									
Teacher Education Scholarship	Elementary/Secondary Education	$260,000	Und	X			X	$260,000	260
NEW JERSEY									
Governor's Teaching Scholars Program	Department of Education	$3,000,000	Und	X			X	$4,350,000	580
NEW YORK									
College Work Study Reimbursement	State Department of Education	$5,639,500	Und		X	**			
Native Americans	State Department of Education	$385,000	Und		X		X	$385,000	350
Supplemental Higher Education Loan Financing Program	Dormitory Authority State of New York	(tax exempt bonds) $90,000,000	Und/Grad		X		X	N/A	N/A
Tuition Corps of Engineers Program	New York City Transit Auth.	$200,000	Und/Grad	X			X	N/A	N/A
NORTH CAROLINA									
Community College Scholarships	Dept. of Community Colleges	$380,000							
Veterans Scholarships	Department of Veteran Affairs	$2,668,271							
Teachers Scholarships/Loans	Board of Education (K-12)	$1,600,000							
Teaching Fellows	Public School Forum	$4,000,000							
OHIO									
National Guard Scholarship	Ohio National Guard								
Teacher Education Loans	Ohio Student Loan Commission	$1,000,000						$750,000	250
OKLAHOMA									
Veterans Program	Department of Veteran Affairs	$13,800	Und		X		X	$13,800	27
OREGON									
Veterans Program	Department of Veteran Affairs	$13,800	Und		X		X	$13,800	27

State/Program	Administering Agency	1988-89 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need Based Yes	Need Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
SOUTH CAROLINA									
Teacher Loan Program	S.C. Student Loan Corp.	$141,460	N/A	X			X	N/A	N/A
State Grant Program	Commission on Higher Education	$0	N/A	X		X		N/A	N/A
South Carolina Defense Fund	Commission on Higher Education	$0	N/A	N/A		N/A		N/A	N/A
Graduate Incentive Fellowship	Commission on Higher Education	$449,000	N/A	X			X	N/A	N/A
Other Race Grant Program	Commission on Higher Education	$340,000	N/A	X			X	N/A	N/A
SREB Contract Program (Veterinary and Optometry)	Commission on Higher Education	$711,250	N/A	X			X	N/A	N/A
Contract with North Carolina School of Arts	Commission on Higher Education	$17,350	N/A	X			X	N/A	N/A
Medical and Dental School Scholarships	Dept. of Health & Environment Control	N/A	N/A	X		X		N/A	N/A
Palmetto Fellows Scholarships	Commission on Higher Education	$100,000	N/A	X			X	$750,000	150
TEXAS									
Resident Tuition Exemptions	Public Colleges	tuition remission	Und/Grad		X		X	$4,234,209	18,679
Non-Resident Tuition Waivers	Public Colleges	tuition adjustment	Und/Grad		X		X	$52,730,477	41,317
UTAH									
Tuition Waivers		$6,426,976	Und/Grad	X		X		$6,426,976	N/A
Educationally Disadvantaged		$1,150,700	Und/Grad		X	X		$1,150,700	
WEST VIRGINIA									
State War Orphan Act	Department of Veteran Affairs	$5,000	Und/Grad		X		X	$5,000	5
Vocational Rehabilitation	Dept. of Vocational Rehabilitation	$330,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$1,000,000	1,000
WISCONSIN									
Lawton Minority	University of Wisconsin	$1,601,900	Und		X	X		$1,601,900	900
Minority Tuition	University of Wisconsin	$132,000	Und		X	X		$132,000	N/A
Vietnam Vets	Veteran Affairs	$108,400	Und		X		X	$108,400	N/A

* No appropriation by state. Public colleges must set aside an amount equal to 14% of the previous year's tuition revenues for financial aid to needy students.

** Reimbursement to schools for their share of funds expended in participation in federal work study program.

TABLE 8

ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES OF AWARDS AND DOLLARS BY SECTOR FOR COMPREHENSIVE UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS

	Percentage of Awards			Percentage of Award Dollars		
State/Program	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions
ALABAMA						
Student Assistance Program	73.0	27.0	0.0	64.0	36.0	0.0
ALASKA						
Student Incentive Grants	58.1	5.8	36.1	58.4	5.2	36.4
ARIZONA						
Student Incentive Grants	88.6	11.4	0.0	89.8	10.2	0.0
ARKANSAS						
Student Assistance Grants	82.5	17.5	0.0	83.5	16.5	0.0
CALIFORNIA						
Cal Grant A Program	64.7	35.3	0.0	21.8	78.2	0.0
Cal Grant B Program	94.0	6.0	0.0	86.0	14.0	0.0
Cal Grant C Program	51.0	49.0	0.0	16.7	83.3	0.0
Bilingual Teacher Grants	89.0	11.0	0.0	88.0	12.0	0.0
Law Enforcement Personnel	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
COLORADO						
*Student Incentive Grants	94.0	6.0	0.0	93.0	7.0	0.0
*Student Grants	94.0	6.0	0.0	93.0	7.0	0.0
*Extended Studies Tuition Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Private School Student Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
CONNECTICUT						
Scholastic Achievement Grants	26.0	29.0	45.0	30.0	40.0	30.0
Independent College Student Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
*Aid to Public College Student Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
DELAWARE						
*Postsecondary Scholarships	50.0	10.0	40.0	50.0	10.0	40.0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA						
*Student Incentive Grants	16.7	50.0	33.3	16.7	50.0	33.3
FLORIDA						
Student Assistance Grants	61.6	38.4	0.0	51.4	48.6	0.0
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarships	77.0	23.0	0.0	54.0	46.0	0.0
GEORGIA						
Student Incentive Grants	73.0	27.0	0.0	71.0	29.0	0.0
HAWAII						
Student Incentive Grants	90.0	10.0	0.0	70.0	30.0	0.0

State/Program	Percentage of Awards At In-State Public Inst.	Percentage of Awards At In-State Private Inst.	Percentage of Awards At Out-of-State Institutions	Percentage of Award Dollars At In-State Public Inst.	Percentage of Award Dollars At In-State Private Inst.	Percentage of Award Dollars At Out-of-State Institutions
IDAHO						
Student Incentive Grants	92.0	8.0	0.0	91.0	9.0	0.0
ILLINOIS						
Monetary Award Program	65.8	34.2	0.0	40.7	59.4	0.0
*Student-to-Student Matching Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
INDIANA						
Higher Educational Awards	72.0	28.0	0.0	51.2	48.8	0.0
IOWA						
State Scholarships	56.5	43.5	0.0	56.5	43.5	0.0
Tuition Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Vocational-Technical Tuition Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
KANSAS						
State Scholarships	78.5	21.5	0.0	78.5	21.5	0.0
Tuition Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
KENTUCKY						
Student Incentive Grants	73.0	27.0	0.0	74.0	26.0	0.0
Tuition Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
LOUISIANA						
Student Incentive Grants	97.2	2.9	0.0	97.6	2.4	0.0
MAINE						
Student Incentive Grants	39.0	20.0	41.0	30.5	23.5	46.0
MARYLAND						
General State Scholarships	65.8	23.0	11.2	48.0	42.4	9.6
Senatorial Scholarships	83.3	14.6	2.1	79.4	17.8	2.8
Jack F. Tolbert Scholarship	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Children of Deceased Firemen	33.0	67.0	0.0	33.0	67.0	0.0
Professional Scholarships	90.0	10.0	0.0	90.0	10.0	0.0
MASSACHUSETTS						
General State Scholarships	55.0	35.0	10.0	36.0	56.0	8.0
Christian Herter Memorial Scholarship	26.0	49.0	25.0	13.0	58.0	29.0
Christa McAuliffe Teacher Incentive Grants	29.0	71.0	0.0	11.0	89.0	0.0
MICHIGAN						
Competitive Scholarships	74.4	25.6	0.0	58.6	41.4	0.0
Tuition Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
*Educational Opportunity Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
*Adult Part-Time Grants	83.0	17.0	0.0	83.0	17.0	0.0
MINNESOTA						
*Scholarship and Grant Program	56.0	44.0	0.0	56.0	44.0	0.0
MISSISSIPPI						
*Student Incentive Grants	62.8	37.2	0.0	55.2	44.8	0.0

State/Program	Percentage of Awards			Percentage of Award Dollars		
	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions
MISSOURI						
***Student Grants**	47.0	53.0	0.0	16.0	84.0	0.0
MONTANA						
Student Incentive Grants	94.0	6.0	0.0	94.0	6.0	0.0
NEBRASKA						
Student Incentive Grants	76.0	24.0	0.0	78.0	22.0	0.0
NEVADA						
***Student Incentive Grants**	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
***Student Incentive Grants**	61.3	20.7	18.0	61.3	20.7	18.0
NEW JERSEY						
Tuition Aid Grants	78.0	22.0	0.0	66.0	34.0	0.0
Educational Opportunity Fund	84.0	16.0	0.0	67.0	33.0	0.0
Garden State Scholarships	72.0	28.0	0.0	72.0	28.0	0.0
Part-Time Tuition Aid Grants	84.0	16.0	0.0	67.0	33.0	0.0
NEW MEXICO						
***Student Incentive Grants**	66.0	34.0	0.0	66.0	34.0	0.0
Student Choice	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Three Percent Scholarships	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
NEW YORK						
Tuition Assistance Program	57.5	42.5	0.0	40.0	60.0	0.0
Aid for Part-Time Study	75.1	24.9	0.0	59.3	40.7	0.0
NORTH CAROLINA						
Student Incentive Grants	75.0	25.0	0.0	52.0	48.0	0.0
Minority Presence Scholarships	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
American Indian Scholarships	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
NORTH DAKOTA						
Student Financial Assistance	83.5	16.5	0.0	83.5	16.5	0.0
OHIO						
Instructional Grants	69.0	30.0	1.0	48.0	51.0	1.0
OKLAHOMA						
Tuition Aid Grants	89.6	10.4	0.0	87.4	12.6	0.0
Bill Willis Scholarship Program	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
OREGON						
Need Grants	90.8	9.2	0.0	84.2	15.8	0.0
Cash Awards	56.6	43.4	0.0	56.2	43.8	0.0
Barber and Hairdresser Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
PENNSYLVANIA						
State Higher Education Grants	49.7	42.5	7.8	42.8	53.9	3.4
POW/MIA Program	28.6	28.6	42.9	33.3	33.3	33.3

State/Program	Percentage of Awards			Percentage of Award Dollars		
	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions
RHODE ISLAND						
Scholarship and Grant Program	44.3	17.0	38.6	29.7	21.6	48.7
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Tuition Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
SOUTH DAKOTA						
*Student Incentive Grants	67.0	33.0	0.0	67.0	33.0	0.0
*Tuition Equalization Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
TENNESSEE						
Student Assistance Awards	69.2	30.9	0.0	48.3	51.7	0.0
TEXAS						
Tuition Equalization Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Public Educational SSIG Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
UTAH						
Student Incentive Grants	97.0	3.0	0.0	97.0	3.0	0.0
VERMONT						
Student Incentive Grants	40.1	22.2	37.7	33.7	35.1	31.2
Part-Time Student Grants	69.4	27.0	3.6	47.7	50.2	2.1
Non-Degree Student Grants	58.7	35.4	5.9	64.6	29.0	6.4
VIRGINIA						
College Scholarship Assistance	79.3	20.7	0.0	76.5	23.5	0.0
WASHINGTON						
State Need Grants	88.0	12.0	0.0	88.0	12.0	0.0
*Assistance to Blind Students	75.0	25.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0
WEST VIRGINIA						
Higher Education Grants	83.6	15.1	1.3	72.4	26.8	0.8
WISCONSIN						
Tuition Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Higher Education Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Indian Student Grants	64.2	35.8	0.0	62.4	37.6	0.0
Handicapped Student Grants	55.9	9.2	34.9	47.0	10.1	42.9
Talent Incentive Grants	76.2	23.8	0.0	62.1	37.9	0.0
Minority Student Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Vocational-Technical Student Minority Grant	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
WYOMING						
Student Incentive Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0

	Percentage of Awards			Percentage of Award Dollars		
State/Program	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions
PUERTO RICO						
Educational Funds	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
*Legislative Awards	75.0	25.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0
ALL STATES	62.0	36.0	2.0	43.8	54.8	1.4

* 1988-89 data not available - used 1987-88 data.

TABLE 9

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF AWARDS AND DOLLARS BY SECTOR FOR COMPREHENSIVE UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS

	Number of Awards			Value of Awards (Millions)		
State	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At-In State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions
ALABAMA	2,865	1,059	0	$ 1.447	$ 0.814	$ 0.000
ALASKA	89	9	56	0.134	0.012	0.084
ARIZONA	3,703	476	0	3.150	0.358	0.000
ARKANSAS	8,818	1,871	0	3.265	0.645	0.000
CALIFORNIA	55,465	18,296	0	59.384	81.597	0.000
COLORADO	12,444	811	0	8.692	0.703	0.000
CONNECTICUT	8,410	7,515	1,575	6.068	14.146	0.935
DELAWARE	567	113	453	0.491	0.098	0.393
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	130	390	260	0.180	0.538	0.358
FLORIDA	11,716	7,300	0	10.090	9.536	0.000
GEORGIA	10,323	3,818	0	3.564	1.456	0.000
HAWAII	630	70	0	0.418	0.179	0.000
IDAHO	741	64	0	0.317	0.031	0.000
ILLINOIS	67,840	34,180	0	60.321	86.982	0.000
INDIANA	25,919	10,065	0	26.426	25.228	0.000
IOWA	5,025	15,266	0	1.694	29.221	0.000
KANSAS	981	3,869	0	0.848	4.832	0.000
KENTUCKY	11,388	9,797	0	5.215	7.975	0.000
LOUISIANA	3,873	114	0	1.917	0.047	0.000
MAINE	1,248	640	1,312	0.430	0.331	0.649
MARYLAND	10,669	3,112	1,039	6.923	4.802	1.005
MASSACHUSETTS	23,724	15,221	4,319	21.420	33.719	4.880
MICHIGAN	23,431	27,576	0	17.708	51.954	0.000
MINNESOTA	35,654	28,013	0	34.720	27.280	0.000
MISSISSIPPI	1,633	967	0	0.691	0.561	0.000
MISSOURI	3,995	4,505	0	1.653	8.678	0.000
MONTANA	1,222	78	0	0.395	0.025	0.000
NEBRASKA	1,900	600	0	1.398	0.394	0.000
NEVADA	352	0	0	0.352	0.000	0.000
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,226	414	360	0.477	0.161	0.140
NEW JERSEY	43,991	12,047	0	53.344	26.877	0.000
NEW MEXICO	4,700	2,332	0	3.218	1.806	0.000
NEW YORK	173,611	125,467	0	155.748	228.314	0.000

State	Number of Awards At In-State Public Inst.	 At In-State Private Inst.	 At Out-of-State Institutions	Value of Awards (Millions) At In-State Public Inst.	 At-In State Private Inst.	 At Out-of-State Institutions
NORTH CAROLINA	5,823	1,242	0	2.939	1.550	0.000
NORTH DAKOTA	1,681	332	0	0.841	0.166	0.000
OHIO	46,920	20,400	680	24.672	26.214	0.514
OKLAHOMA	12,539	1,452	0	8.849	1.273	0.000
OREGON	14,336	1,829	0	8.738	1.878	0.000
PENNSYLVANIA	57,800	49,375	9,032	51.471	64.843	4.058
RHODE ISLAND	4,255	1,636	3,709	2.707	1.973	4.450
SOUTH CAROLINA	0	8,000	0	0.000	17.828	0.000
SOUTH DAKOTA	603	997	0	0.239	0.268	0.000
TENNESSEE	13,139	5,862	0	5.993	6.412	0.000
TEXAS	5,626	13,736	0	3.379	19.350	0.000
UTAH	1,649	51	0	1.048	0.032	0.000
VERMONT	4,795	2,507	3,067	3.316	3.390	0.000
VIRGINIA	5,948	1,553	0	4.476	1.375	2.718
WASHINGTON	16,172	2,206	0	11.353	1.548	0.000
WEST VIRGINIA	4,765	861	74	3.785	1.401	0.000
WISCONSIN	40,682	9,150	28	21.661	14.508	0.042
WYOMING	400	0	0	0.250	0.000	0.048
PUERTO RICO	14,400	12,000	0	6.608	6.043	0.000
ALL STATES	809,816	469,244	25,964	$654.423	$819.352	$20.274

TABLE 10

STATE STUDENT INCENTIVE GRANT PROGRAM ACTIVITIES BY STATES

State	1987-88 SSIG Used	Estimated 1988-89 SSIG Amount	1988-89 Need-Based Award Dollars Only	SSIG As a Percent of 1988-89 Need-Based Award Dollars
ALABAMA	$ 1,130,155	$ 1,130,155	$ 2,300,310	49.1%
ALASKA	120,000	115,000	230,000	50.0
ARIZONA	1,143,000	1,237,000	3,525,450	35.1
ARKANSAS	482,567	460,068	3,910,000	11.8
CALIFORNIA	11,689,029	11,221,000	144,214,249	7.8
COLORADO	1,036,598	992,957	10,222,352	9.7
CONNECTICUT	989,000	946,954	21,149,043	4.5
DELAWARE	202,633	193,999	1,092,200	17.8
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	553,229	529,659	1,075,452	49.2
FLORIDA	2,387,156	2,275,856	19,625,880	11.6
GEORGIA	1,262,778	1,262,778	5,020,320	25.2
HAWAII	286,948	298,795	597,590	50.0
IDAHO	243,400	243,512	493,616	49.3
ILLINOIS	3,900,000	3,900,000	147,303,000	2.6
INDIANA	1,518,938	1,454,224	51,654,000	2.8
IOWA	816,470	781,792	30,914,493	2.5
KANSAS	841,631	805,773	5,680,438	14.2
KENTUCKY	931,536	888,105	13,189,805	6.7
LOUISIANA	940,184	981,872	1,963,744	50.0
MAINE	272,231	260,633	1,410,633	18.5
MARYLAND	1,385,125	1,326,274	12,997,399	10.2
MASSACHUSETTS	2,442,133	2,338.085	69,318,085	3.4
MICHIGAN	3,152,733	3,005,739	73,226,716	4.1
MINNESOTA	1,475,000	1,406,000	62,000,000	2.3
MISSISSIPPI	642,898	615,507	1,251,492	49.2
MISSOURI	1,501,749	1,437,084	10,331,363	13.9
MONTANA	209,394	200,472	420,000	47.7
NEBRASKA	546,850	521,353	1,792,706	29.1
NEVADA	206,112	198,335	(400,000)	49.6
NEW HAMPSHIRE	264,763	253,482	836,571	30.3
NEW JERSEY	2,000,350	1,907,000	80,796,249	2.4
NEW MEXICO	385,000	370,000	5,309,683	7.0
NEW YORK	6,450,000	6,146,553	395,600,000	1.6
NORTH CAROLINA	1,649,429	1,579,173	5,988,494	26.4
NORTH DAKOTA	204,357	194,801	1,006,644	19.4
OHIO	3,011,253	2,882,958	51,400,000	5.6
OKLAHOMA	1,022,778	979,203	11,421,460	8.6
OREGON	979,724	934,045	10,616,342	8.8
PENNSYLVANIA	3,352,049	3,195,762	120,373,200	2.7
RHODE ISLAND	400,833	383,755	9,130,355	4.2
SOUTH CAROLINA	828,205	786,657	17,828,101	4.4
SOUTH DAKOTA	215,604	206,418	506,418	40.8
TENNESSEE	1,229,813	1,177,426	12,404,459	9.5
TEXAS	4,021,189	4,021,189	24,486,589	16.4
UTAH	566,684	540,263	1,080,526	50.0
VERMONT	198,562	190,000	9,562,355	2.0
VIRGINIA	1,617,639	1,548,720	5,850,970	26.5
WASHINGTON	1,737,546	1,649,956	12,901,296	12.8
WEST VIRGINIA	553,951	528,124	5,228,124	10.1
WISCONSIN	1,583,989	1,516,502	36,217,202	4.2
WYOMING	120,000	125,000	250,000	50.0
PUERTO RICO	678,989	678,989	17,077,439	4.0
Grand Totals	$75,382,184	$72,824,957	$1,533,182,813	4.7%

Figures in ( ) are estimated from 1987-88 data.

Note: SSIG allocations received by American Samoa, Guam, Trust Territory, and Virgin Islands not reported as they did not respond to the survey.

TABLE 11

SELECTED PROGRAM CHARACTERISTICS, 1988-89

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1988-89	Need Analysis UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM CM=Congressional Methodology C=Modified CM I=Institutions Choose S=State System P=Pell System G=GAPSFAS O=Other	Demonstrate Academic Merit To Receive Initial Award Y=Yes N=No
ALABAMA				
Student Assistance Program	1975	$2,500	UM	N
Alabama Student Grant Program	1978	$600		N
National Guard Education Assistance Program	1983	$1,000		N
Chiropractic Scholarships	1985	$10,000	UM	N
Emergency Secondary Education Scholarship Program	1984	$3,996		Y
Police Officer's and Firefighter's Survivor's Education Assistance Program	1987	$2,000		N
ALASKA				
Student Incentive Grant	1977	$1,500	UM	N
ARIZONA				
Incentive Grant Program	1977	$2,500	UM,CM,I,P,O	N
ARKANSAS				
Student Assistance Grant	1975	$500	CM	Y
Governor's Scholars Program	1984	$2,000		Y
CALIFORNIA				
Cal Grant A	1956	$4,710	C	Y
Cal Grant B	1969	$6,120	C	Y
Cal Grant C	1973	$2,890	C	Y
Bilingual Teacher Grant	1981	$4,045	U,C	N
State Graduate Fellowship	1966	$6,490	C	Y
Law Enforcement Personnel	1970	$1,500	CM	N
COLORADO				
Student Incentive Grants	1977	$2,500	CM	N
Student Grants	1971	$2,500	CM	N
Graduate Grants	1971	$4,000	CM	N
Undergraduate Merit Awards	1971	tuition & fees (approx. $1,800)		Y

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1988-89	Need Analysis UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM CM=Congressional Methodology C=Modified CM I=Institutions Choose S=State System P=Pell System G=GAPSFAS O=Other	Demonstrate Academic Merit To Receive Initial Award Y=Yes N=No
COLORADO (cont.)				
Veterans Tuition Assistance	1974	$624		N
National Guard Tuition Assistance	1981	75% of tuition (approx. $1,200)		N
Law/POW Dependents Tuition Assistance	1970	tuition (approx. $2,000)		N
Graduate Fellowship	1971	tuition + $5,000		Y
Extended Studies Tuition Grant	1971	tuition (approx. $350)	CM	N
Diversity Grants	1988	$2,500		N
Nursing Scholarships	1988	$2,000		N
Private School Student Grants	1988	$2,500 or tuition	CM	Y
CONNECTICUT				
Aid for Public College Students Grant Program	1987-88	unmet need	CM	N
Independent College Student Grant Program	1976	$5,416	CM	N
Scholastic Achievement Grants	1981-82	$2,000	CM	Y
High Technology Graduate Scholarship	1984-85	$10,000		Y
DELAWARE				
Diamond State Scholars	1984	$1,000		Y
Postsecondary Scholarship Fund	1979	$1,000	CM	N
Educational Benefits for Children of Deceased Military and Police	1974	full tuition		N
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
Incentive Grants	1975	$1,500	I,P,G	Y
FLORIDA				
Student Assistance Grants	1972	$1,300	CM	Y
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarship	1982	no limit; set by tribe	UM	N
Tuition Voucher Fund	1979	$1,150		Y
Undergraduate Scholars' Fund	1981	$2,500		Y
Graduate Scholars' Fund	1986	$10,000		Y
Scholarships for Children of Deceased/Disabled Veterans/POW/MIA	1941	$1,200		Y

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1988-89	Need Analysis UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM CM=Congressional Methodology C=Modified CM I=Institutions Choose S=State System P=Pell System G=GAPSFAS O=Other	Demonstrate Academic Merit To Receive Initial Award Y=Yes N=No
FLORIDA (cont.)				
Confederate Memorial Scholarships	1921	$150		Y
Exceptional Student Education State Training Grant	1963	$1,800		Y
Regent Scholarship	1983	$5,000		Y
Virgil Hawkins Fellowship	1984	$5,000		
Critical Teacher Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program	1983-84	$702		Y
Challenger Astronauts Memorial Scholarships	1987-88	$1,000		N
GEORGIA				
Student Incentive Grants	1974	$450	CM	N
Tuition Equalization Grants	1972	$900		N
Law Enforcement Personnel Dependents Grants	1972	$2,000		N
Governor's Scholarship Program	1985	$1,380		Y
North Georgia College/ROTC Grants	1977	$300		N
HAWAII				
Student Incentive Grants	1980	$2,000	UM	N
IDAHO				
Student Incentive Grants	1975		CM	N
State of Idaho Scholarship	1974	$1,500		Y
ILLINOIS				
Monetary Award Program	1958-59	$3,150	C	N
Student-to-Student Matching Grants		$1,000	I	N
National Guard Scholarships		tuition & fees		N
Descendants Grants		tuition & fees		N
Veteran Grants		tuition & fees		N
INDIANA				
Higher Education Grants	1965	$1,476 - public $1,748 - private	CM	Y
IOWA				
Scholarship Program	1965	$600	CM	Y
Tuition Grant Program	1969	$2,350	CM	N

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1988-89	Need Analysis UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM CM=Congressional Methodology C=Modified CM I=Institutions Choose S=State System P=Pell System G=GAPSFAS O=Other	Demonstrate Academic Merit To Receive Initial Award Y=Yes N=No
IOWA (cont.)				
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants	1973	$450	CM	N
Science and Math Grants	1983	$125		Y
KANSAS				
State Scholarships	1963	$1,000	CM	Y
Tuition Grants	1972	$1,350	CM	N
Vocational Scholarship Program	1987	$500		Y
KENTUCKY				
Student Incentive Grant Program	1974-75	$500	U	N
Tuition Grant Program	1975-76	$1,200	U	N
LOUISIANA				
Incentive Grants	1975	$2,500	UM,P	Y
T. H. Harris Scholarships	1940	$350		Y
MAINE				
Incentive Grant	1978	$600	C	N
MARYLAND				
General State Scholarships	Prior to 1970	$2,500	U	N
Senatorial Grants	Prior to 1970	$1,500	U	N
Jack F. Tolbert Scholarships	1979	$1,500	U	N
Delegate Scholarships	Prior to 1970	$1,906		N
Edward T. Conroy Memorial Program	Prior to 1970	$1,000		N
Professional Scholarships	Prior to 1970	$1,000	U	N
Family Practice Medicine Scholarships	1977	$7,500	U	N
Children of Deceased Firemen	1973	$1,000	UM,S	N
Distinguished Scholar	1979	$2,400		Y
Reimbursement of Firemen	1971	$1,500		N
Christa McAuliffe Teacher Education Program	1984	$5,200		Y
Teacher Education - Distinguished Scholar	1984	$2,400		Y
Nursing Scholarship	1988	$2,400		Y
MASSACHUSETTS				
General Scholarships	1957	$3,600	C,S	N
Christian Herter Memorial Scholarship	1971	1/2 cost of attendance	CM	N

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1988-89	Need Analysis UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM CM=Congressional Methodology C=Modified CM I=Institutions Choose S=State System P=Pell System G=GAPSFAS O=Other	Demonstrate Academic Merit To Receive Initial Award Y=Yes N=No
MASSACHUSETTS (cont.)				
Medical/Dental/Veterinarian Scholarships	1967	$5,800	C,S	N
Commonwealth Scholars Grant	1984	$1,000		Y
Graduate Student Grant Program	1984	$4,000	I	N
Honor Scholarships	1967	$1,404		Y
Fire/Police/Corrections Program	1966	$1,404		N
War Orphans Program	1946	$750		N
Christa McAuliffe Teacher Incentive Grants	1985	$2,000	I	Y
Nursing Graduate Grant	1986	cost of education		N
Part-Time Grants	1986	cost of education	I	N
MICHIGAN				
Educational Opportunity Grants	1986	N/A	I	N
Adult Part-Time Grants	1986	N/A	I	N
Competitive Scholarships	1964	$1,200 - public $2,475 - private	C	Y
Tuition Grants	1966	$2,475	C	N
MINNESOTA				
Scholarship and Grant Programs	1968-69	$4,509	UM	N
MISSISSIPPI				
Student Incentive Grants	1975	$1,500	CM	N
Critical Area Teacher Education Program	1983	$3,000		N
POW/MIA/Law/Firemen	1942	$3,000		N
Southern Regional Educ. Board Program	1942	$5,500		N
Graduate and Professional Scholarships	1942	N/A		N
MISSOURI				
Student Grants	1972	$1,500	CM	N
Higher Education Academic Scholarships	1987-88	$2,000		Y
Public Service Office or Employee's Child Survivor Grant Program	1988-89	$1,579		N
MONTANA				
Student Incentive Grants	1976-77	$600	CM	N

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1988-89	Need Analysis UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM CM=Congressional Methodology C=Modified CM I=Institutions Choose S=State System P=Pell System G=GAPSFAS O=Other	Demonstrate Academic Merit To Receive Initial Award Y=Yes N=No
NEBRASKA				
Incentive Grants	1974-75	$2,000	UM	N
NEVADA				
Student Incentive Grants	1977	$2,000	UM,P	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Incentive Program	1976	$1,000	P	Y
Nursing Education Grants	1959	$1,000	P	N
War Orphans Scholarships	1943	$1,000		N
Governor's Scholars Awards	1986	$700		Y
NEW JERSEY				
Tuition Aid Grants	1977	$3,300	U	N
Garden State Scholarships	1977	$1,000	U	Y
Educational Cpportunity Fund - Undergraduates	1968	$934	U	N
Educational Opportunity Fund - Graduates	1968	$3,039	G	N
Public Tuition Benefits	1979	$2,600		N
Part-Time Tuition Aid Grants	1988	$2,475	U	N
Garden State Urban Scholars Program	1988	$1,000		Y
POW/MIA Tuition Grants	1975	tuition charged by an in-state institution		N
Distinguished Scholars Program	1984	$1,000		Y
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Aid Program	1985	$2,600		N
Veterans Tuition Credit Program	1977	$400		N
Garden State Graduate Fellowship	1977	$6,000		Y
NEW MEXICO				
Student Incentive Grant	1980	$2,500	CM	N
Student Choice	1984		UM	N
Three Percent Scholarships	1953	$1,412	I	N
Graduate Fellowships	1988	$7,200		N
Athletic Grants	1953	$2,300		N

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1988-89	Need Analysis UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM CM=Congressional Methodology C=Modified CM I=Institutions Choose S=State System P=Pell System G=GAPSFAS O=Other	Demonstrate Academic Merit To Receive Initial Award Y=Yes N=No
NEW YORK				
Tuition Assistance Program	1974	$2,850	S	N
Regents College Scholarship Program	1913	$250		Y
Aid for Part-Time Study	1984	$2,000	O	N
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Assistance	1984	$1,000 per semester		N
Regents Nursing Scholarships	1954	$250		Y
Empire State Scholarships of Excellence	1986	$2,000		Y
Health Services Corps	1985	$15,000		Y
Empire State Challenger Scholarships	1984	$4,000		Y
Regents Professional Opportunity Scholarships	1985	$5,000		N
Regents Health Care Opportunity Scholarships	1985	$10,000		N
Lehman Fellowships	1971	$5,000		Y
Children of Veterans/Police Officers/Firefighters/Correction Officer Awards	Veterans - 1936 Police - 1982 Firefighters - 1983 Correction - 1987	$450		N
Transit Corps of Engineers Program	1987	tuition		Y
NORTH CAROLINA				
Student Incentive Grant	1975	$1,500	UM	N
Legislative Tuition Grants	1975	$1,100		N
Board of Governors Medical Scholarships	1974	$21,094	C	Y
Board of Governors Dental Scholarships	1978	$11,115	C	Y
NORTH DAKOTA				
Student Financial Assistance Program	1973	$500	CM	N
OHIO				
Instructional Grants	1970	$3,306	O	N
Academic Scholarship	1978	$1,000		Y
War Orphans Scholarship	1954	private - $1,710 public - tuition & general fees		N
Student Choice Grants	1984	$502		N
Regents Graduate/Professional Fellowship	1986	$3,500		Y

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1988-89	Need Analysis UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM CM=Congressional Methodology C=Modified CM I=Institutions Choose S=State System P=Pell System G=GAPSFAS O=Other	Demonstrate Academic Merit To Receive Initial Award Y=Yes N=No
OKLAHOMA				
Tuition Aid Grants	1974	$1,000	S	N
Future Teachers Scholarship Program	1984	$1,500		Y
Bill Willis Scholarship Program	1986	$1,000	S	N
Chiropractic Education Assistance Program	1972	$2,000		Y
Minority Doctoral Study Grants	1975	$6,000		Y
Minority Professional Study Grants	1977	$4,000		Y
OREGON				
Need Grant	1971	$1,660	C	N
Cash Award	1961	$780	C	Y
Barber and Hairdresser Grants	1986	$1,000	C	N
PENNSYLVANIA				
State Grant Program	1966	$2,000	S	N
POW/MIA Program	1972	$1,200	S	N
RHODE ISLAND				
Scholarship and Grant Program	1978	$2,000	U	Y - scholarship N - grant
Governor's Academic Scholars Program	1987	$2,500		Y
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Tuition Grant Program	1970	$3,320	CM,S	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Student Incentive Grants	1974	$600	P	N
Tuition Equalization Grants	1978	$250	P	N
Superior Scholar Scholarship	1984	$1,500		Y
TENNESSEE				
Student Assistance Awards	1976	$1,290	P	N
Academic Scholars Program	1986	$4,000		Y
TEXAS				
Tuition Equalization Grants	1971-72	$1,880	UM,U,CM,P	N
Public Educational SSIG Program	1975-76	$2,500	UM,CM,P	N
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	1981-82	$1,000	UM,CM,P	Y

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1988-89	Need Analysis UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM CM=Congressional Methodology C=Modified CM I=Institutions Choose S=State System P=Pell System G=GAPSFAS O=Other	Demonstrate Academic Merit To Receive Initial Award Y=Yes N=No
UTAH				
Incentive Grants	1975	$2,500	CM	N
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education	1953	N/A		Y
VERMONT				
Incentive Grants	1965	$3,600	C	N
Part-Time Student Grant	1981	$2,700	C	N
Non-Degree Student Grant Program	1985	$200	C	N
VIRGINIA				
College Scholarship Assistance Program	1973	$2,000	CM	N
Tuition Assistance Grant Program	1973	$1,450		N
Virginia Scholars Program	1984	$3,000		Y
WASHINGTON				
Need Grant Program	1970	$900	C	N
Assistance to Blind Students	1974	$500	CM	N
WEST VIRGINIA				
Higher Education Grant Program	1968	$1,762 - in-state private $1,050 - in-state public $600 - out-of-state	CM	Y
WISCONSIN				
Tuition Grant Program	1965	$2,172	CM	N
Higher Education Grant Program	1976	$1,800	CM	N
Indian Student Grant	1971	$1,800	CM	N
Vo-Tech Minority Student Grant	1987	$2,500	CM	N
Talent Incentive Grant Program	1972	$1,800	CM	N
Private Minority Student Grant	1986	$2,500	CM	N
Handicapped Student Grants	1976	$1,800	CM	N
WYOMING				
Incentive Grants	1975	$2,000	I,S	N
PUERTO RICO				
Supplementary Assistance Program	1981		P	
Educational Fund	1969		P	N
Legislative Awards	1955		P	N

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 11

NEED ANALYSIS - OTHER CRITERIA

ARIZONA	
Incentive Grant Program	Any one approved by USDE.
NEW YORK	
Aid for Part-Time Study	Tuition minus other grant aid. Schools select recipients.
OHIO	
Instructional Grants	Income driven system based on Tables-of-Grants.

TABLE 12

ELIGIBLE INSTITUTIONS

I = In-State Only
O = Out-of-State Only
B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
ALABAMA									
Chiropractic Scholarships									O*
Student Assistance Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Student Grant Program		I		I					
National Guard Education Assistance Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Emergency Secondary Ed. Scholarship Program	I	I	I						
Police Officer's and Firefigher's Survivor's Education Assistance Program	I		I		I				
ALASKA									
Incentive Grant Program	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B*
ARIZONA									
Incentive Grant Program	I	I	I	I		I			
ARKANSAS									
Student Assistance Grant	I	I	I	I	I	I	I		
Governor's Scholars Program	I	I	I	I					
CALIFORNIA									
Cal Grant A	I	I		I*	I*	I*	I*	I*	
Cal Grant B	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Cal Grant C	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Bilingual Teacher Grant	I	I							
Graduate Fellowships	I	I					I	I	I*
Law Enforcement Personnel	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
COLORADO									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I		I	I			
Student Grants	I	I	I		I	I			
Graduate Grants	I	I							
Undergraduate Merit Awards	I	I	I		I	I			
Veterans Tuition Assistance	I		I						
National Guard Tuition Assistance	I		I						
Law/POW Dependents Tuition Assistance	I	I	I		I				
Extended Studies Tuition Grant	I								
Diversity Grants	I		I						
Nursing Scholarships	I	I	I		I				
Private School Student Grants		I							

I = In-State Only
O = Out-of-State Only
B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
CONNECTICUT									
Scholastic Achievement Grants	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	
Independent College Student Grant Program		I		I					
Aid for Public College Students Grant Program	I		I						
High Technology Graduate Scholarship Program	I	I							
DELAWARE									
Postsecondary Scholarship Fund	B	B	B	B					
Educational Benefits for Children of Deceased Military and Police	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	O*
Diamond State Scholars	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA									
Incentive Grants	B	B	B	B		B	B	B	
FLORIDA									
Student Assistance Grants	I	I	I	I		I	I	I	
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarships	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Tuition Voucher Fund		I		I					
Undergraduate Scholars' Fund	I	I	I	I					
Graduate Scholars' Fund									I*
Scholarships for Children of Deceased/Disabled Veterans/POW/MIA	I		I		I				
Confederate Memorial Scholarships	I		I						
Exceptional Student Education State Training Grants	I	I	I	I					
Virgil Hawkins Fellowship	I								I*
Critical Teacher Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program	B	B	B	B					
Challenger Astronauts Memorial Scholarships	I		I						
Regents Scholarships	I								
GEORGIA									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	I*
Tuition Equalization Grants	O*	I		I					
Law Enforcement Personnel Dependents Grants	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	
Governors' Scholarship Program	I	I	I	I					
North Georgia College/ROTC Grants	I*								
HAWAII									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I					

I = In-State Only
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B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
IDAHO									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I			
State of Idaho Scholarship	I	I	I	I	I				
ILLINOIS									
Monetary Award Program	I	I	I	I			I	I	I*
Student-to-Student Matching Grants	I								
National Guard Scholarships	I		I						
Descendants Grants	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Merit Recognition Scholarships	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Veteran Grants	I		I						
INDIANA									
Higher Education Grants	I	I	I	I	I			I	
IOWA									
Scholarship Program	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	I*
Tuition Grants		I		I				I	I*
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants			I		I				
Science and Math Grants	I	I	I	I			I	I	I*
KANSAS									
State Scholarships	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I*
Tuition Grants		I		I		I			
Vocational Scholarship Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I*
KENTUCKY									
Incentive Grant Program	I	I	I	I		I			I*
Tuition Grant Program		I		I					
LOUISIANA									
Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
T. H. Harris Scholarships	I		I						
MAINE									
Incentive Grants	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
MARYLAND									
General State Scholarship	I	I	I	I					
Senatorial Grants	B	B	B	O			B	O	I*
Jack F. Tolbert Scholarships						I			
Delegate Scholarships	B	B	B	B			I	I	
Edward T. Conroy Memorial Program	B	B	B	B					
Professional Scholarships							I	I	I*
Family Practice Medicine Scholarships									I*
Children of Deceased Firemen	I	I	I			I	I		

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B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
MARYLAND (cont.)									
Distinguished Scholar	I	I	I	I					
Reimbursement of Firemen	I	I	I						I*
Christa McAuliffe Teacher Education Program	I	I	I						
Teacher Education - Distinguished Scholar	I	I	I	I					
Nursing Scholarships	I	I	I					I	
MASSACHUSETTS									
General Scholarships	B*	B*	B*	B*	I*	I*	B*	B*	
Christian Herter Memorial Scholarship	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Medical/Dental/Veterinarian Scholarship									B*
Graduate Student Grant Program									I*
Honor Scholarships	I								
Fire/Police/Corrections Program	I		I						
War Orphans Program	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Christa McAuliffe Teacher Incentive Grants	I	I							
Nursing Graduate Grants									I*
Part-Time Grants	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Commonwealth Scholars Grant	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
MICHIGAN									
Educational Opportunity Grants	I		I						
Adult Part-Time Grants	I	I	I	I					
Competitive Scholarships	I	I	I	I				I	
Tuition Grants		I		I					
MINNESOTA									
Scholarship and Grant Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
MISSISSIPPI									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Critical Area Teacher Education Program	I	I	I	I					
POW/MIA/Law/Firemen	I		I						
Southern Regional Educ. Board Program	O	O							
Graduate and Professional Scholarships	O	O							
MISSOURI									
Student Grant Program	I	I	I	I	I	O	I	I	
Higher Education Academic Scholarships	I	I	I	I	I	O	I	I	
Public Service Office or Employee's Child Survivor Grant Program	I	I	I	I	I	O	I	I	
MONTANA									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I		I				I*

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State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
NEBRASKA									
Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I			
NEVADA									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I		
NEW HAMPSHIRE									
Incentive Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	O*
Nursing Education Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	O*
War Orphans Scholarships	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	O	
Governor's Scholars Awards	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
NEW JERSEY									
Tuition Aid Grants	I	I	I	I					I*
Garden State Scholarships	I	I	I	I					I*
Educational Opportunity Fund - Undergrad.	I	I	I	I					
Educational Opportunity Fund - Grad.	I	I							
MIA/POW Tuition Grants	I	I	I	I					I*
Public Tuition Benefits	I	I	I	I					I*
Distinguished Scholars Program	I	I	I	I					I*
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Aid Program	I	I	I	I					I*
Veterans Tuition Credit Program	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Garden State Graduate Fellowship	I	I							
Part-Time Tuition Aid Grants	I	I	I	I					
Garden State Urban Scholars Program	I	I	I	I					I*
NEW MEXICO									
Student Incentive Grant	I	I	I	I	I				
Student Choice		I		I					
Three Percent Scholarships	I		I						
Graduate Fellowships	B								
Athletic Grants	B								
NEW YORK									
Tuition Assistance Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I*,O*
Regent College Scholarships	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Aid for Part-Time Study	I	I	I	I		I*			
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Assistance	I	I	I	I	I	I*			
Regents Nursing Scholarships	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Empire State Scholarships of Excellence	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Children of Veterans/Police Officers/ Firefighters/Correction Officers Awards	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I*
Health Services Corps	B	B	B	B			B	B	B*

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B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
NEW YORK (cont.)									
Empire State Challenger Scholarships	I	I							
Regents Professional Opportunity Schlrshps.	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Regents Health Care Opportunity Schlrshps.	I	I							I*
Lehman Fellowships	I	I							
Transit Corps of Engineers Program	I	I							
NORTH CAROLINA									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Legislative Tuition Grants		I		I					
Board of Governors Medical Scholarships	I	I							
Board of Governors Dental Scholarships	I								
NORTH DAKOTA									
Student Financial Assistance Program	I	I	I					I	
OHIO									
Instructional Grants	I	I	I	I		I	I	I	
Academic Scholarship	I	I	I			I		I	
War Orphans Scholarship	I	I	I					I	
Student Choice Grants		I							
Regents Graduate/Professional Fellowships	I	I							
OKLAHOMA									
Tuition Aid Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Future Teachers Scholarship Program	I	I	I	I					
Bill Willis Scholarship Program	I		I						
Chiropractic Education Assistance Program									O*
Minority Doctoral Study Grants	I	I							I*
Minority Professional Study Grants	I								I*
OREGON									
Need Grants	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Cash Awards	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Barber and Hairdresser Grants						I			
PENNSYLVANIA									
State Grant Program	B	B	I	B		B*	B	B	O*
POW/MIA Program	B	B	I	B		B*	B	B	O*
RHODE ISLAND									
Scholarship and Grant Program	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Governor's Academic Scholars Program	B	B	B	B					
SOUTH CAROLINA									
Tuition Grant Program		I		I					

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State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
SOUTH DAKOTA									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Tuition Equalization Grants		I		I					
Superior Scholar Scholarship	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
TENNESSEE									
Student Assistance Awards	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Academic Scholars Program	I	I	I	I					
TEXAS									
Tuition Equalization Grants		I		I					
Public Educational SSIG Grants	I		I		I				
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	I								
UTAH									
Incentive Grants	I	I	I						
Western Interstate Comm. for Higher Ed.	I	I							
VERMONT									
Incentive Grant	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	O*
Non-Degree Student Grant Program	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B*
Part-Time Student Grant	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	O*
VIRGINIA									
College Scholarship Assistance	I	I	I	I				I	
Tuition Assistance Grant Program		I		I				I	
Virginia Scholars Program	I	I							
WASHINGTON									
Need Grant Program	I	I	I		I	I			
Assistance to Blind Students	I	I	I	I					
WEST VIRGINIA									
Higher Education Grant Program	B*	B*	B*	B*				B*	
WISCONSIN									
Tuition Grant Program		I						I	
Higher Education Grant Program	I		I		I				
Indian Student Grant	I	I	I		I	I		I	
Talent Incentive Grant Program	I	I	I		I			I	
Handicapped Student Grants	B	B	B		B				
Private Minority Student Grant		I							
Vo-Tech Minority Student Grant					I				

I = In-State Only
O = Out-of-State Only
B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
WYOMING									
Incentive Grants	I		I						
PUERTO RICO									
Legislative Awards	I	I	I	I					
Educational Fund		I		I					

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 12

ALABAMA	
Chiropractic Scholarships	O* - Chiropractic colleges.
ALASKA	
Incentive Grant	B* - Any nationally or regionally accredited institution.
CALIFORNIA	
Cal Grant A	I* - Programs must be at least two years in length or minimum of 1,800 clock hours.
Graduate Fellowship	I* - Accredited graduate/professional institutions in California.
CONNECTICUT	
Scholastic Achievement Grants	B* - Out-of-State - Only in reciprocal states.
DELAWARE	
Educational Benefits for Children of Deceased Military and Police	O* - Only when program is unavailable at a Delaware institution.
FLORIDA	
Graduate Scholars' Fund	I* - Public and private Florida colleges that offer graduate degrees in high technology disciplines.
Virgil Hawkins Fellowship	I* - Public law schools.
GEORGIA	
Student Incentive Grants	I* - Other hospital programs of study.
Tuition Equalization Grants	O* - Within 50 miles of Georgia.
North Georgia College/ROTC Grants	I* - Only at North Georgia College.
ILLINOIS	
Monetary Award Program	I* - Hospital school programs of Radiology Technology, Medical Technology, etc.
IOWA	
Tuition Grants Scholarship Program Science and Math Grants	I* - Business and Bible colleges.
KANSAS	
State Scholarships	I* - Any postsecondary institution within the state.
Vocational Scholarship Program	I* - Any postsecondary in-state institution offering a program in vocational education.
KENTUCKY	
Incentive Grant Program	I* - Proprietary business/vocational technical schools that offer at least an associate degree.
MARYLAND	
Professional Scholarships	I* - Professional programs in law, dentistry, medicine, pharmacy, and nursing.
Family Practice Medicine Scholarships	I* - University of Maryland School of Medicine Family Practice.
Reimbursement of Firemen Senatorial Scholarships	I* - Graduate schools.
MASSACHUSETTS	
General Scholarships	B* - Out-of-state must be in states which have reciprocity with Massachusetts. I* - Must be Pell eligible - tuition charging at least one year in length.

MASSACHUSETTS (cont.)	
Medical/Dental/Veterinarian Scholarships	B* - Medical, dental, and veterinary colleges.
Graduate Student Grants	I* - Graduate schools.
Nursing Graduate Grants	I* - Independent schools that have a Master of Science in nursing program.
MONTANA	
Student Incentive Grants	I* - Tribally controlled colleges.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Incentive Program	O* - Out-of-state awards may be used only at institutions accredited by the New England Association of Schools and Colleges.
Nursing Education Grants	O* - For graduate level study only.
NEW JERSEY	
Tuition Aid Grants Garden State Scholarships MIA/POW Tuition Grants Public Tuition Benefits Distinguished Scholars Program Vietnam Veterans Tuition Aid Program Garden State Urban Scholars Program	I* - Proprietary institutions with degree programs approved by the New Jersey Board of Higher Education.
NEW YORK	
Aid for Part-Time Study	I* - Degree-granting institutions only.
Tuition Assistance Program	I* - Registered business schools. O* - Six out-of-state medical programs.
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Assistance	I* - Specifically approved vocational training programs of at least 320 clock hours.
Children of Veterans/Police Officers/Firefighters/Correction Officers Awards	I* - Registered business schools.
Health Services Corps	B* - Degree-granting institutions only.
Regents Health Care Opportunity Scholarships	I* - Medical and dental schools.
OKLAHOMA	
Chiropractic Education Assistance Program	O* - Out-of-state chiropractic schools
Minority Doctoral Study Grants Minority Professional Study Grants	I* - Selected professional schools.
PENNSYLVANIA	
State Grant Program POW/MIA Program	B* - Out of State - Culinary Institute of America and Cincinnati College of Mortuary Science are the only two approved schools since they offer a course of study that is not provided by any Pennsylvania school. O* - Contiguous states must have a reciprocity agreement with Pennsylvania.
VERMONT	
Incentive Grant	O* - Accredited foreign schools.
Part-time Student Grant	O* - Accredited foreign schools.
Non-Degree Student Grant	B* - Adult education programs.
WEST VIRGINIA	
Higher Education Grant Program	B* - Limited to educational institutions in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania resulting from a reciprocal agreement.

TABLE 13

COMMENTS TO AID SURVEY READERS TO BETTER UNDERSTAND AGENCY POSITIONS

ARIZONA:	Last year was the first year in which Arizona received all of its SSIG matching funds from legislative appropriations. These funds, in addition to continued support from institutional funds, have resulted in a 42 percent increase in grants since 1986-87.
CALIFORNIA:	The agency has undertaken development of an automated and integrated grant and loan processing system. Implementation of the system in 1990 will result in major changes in the ways aid funds are delivered. The design of this system and planning for its implementation are major focuses of the Commission this year.
COLORADO:	We are closely monitoring the effects of a change from the Uniform Methodology to the Congressional Methodology this year, but as yet are unable to precisely assess these effects. We are considering establishing an education information center to help students and others learn more about available educational and financial opportunities.
CONNECTICUT:	We have a separate guaranty agency for our loan programs. The State Coordinating Board is responsible for all other state aid programs. Most state aid funds are distributed to the colleges for selection of recipients.
FLORIDA:	Our programs are centrally administered through the Department of Education. Great emphasis is being given to programs for current and future teachers and to the expansion of the merit-based Undergraduate Scholars Fund.
GEORGIA:	We are seeking full funding for the need-based SSIG program because we are unable to fund about 3,000 eligible applicants each year. We are also seeking additional funds for the service-cancellable nursing program to meet the critical shortage of nurses in the state.
ILLINOIS:	We changed from a modified Uniform Methodology of need analysis to a modified Congressional Methodology this year.
IOWA:	The Scholarship program was modified to provide awards of $125 to $500 to all first-year scholars. The academic eligibility criteria now includes an assessment of curricula as well as evaluation of class ranks and ACT test scores. Renewal applicants must maintain a 3-point GPA and demonstrate financial need to continue to receive awards.
LOUISIANA:	The state's aid programs are administered through the Governor's Special Commission on Education Services. The GSCES also serves as the guaranty agency for federal loan programs. It operates from receipt of state, federal, and self-generated funds.
MAINE:	Our statutes require that 30 percent of the funds allocated from the Maine Student Incentive Scholarship program go to public institutions.
MARYLAND:	On July 1, 1988, Maryland reorganized its state higher education system by creating a strong statewide coordinating authority called the Maryland Higher Education Commission (MHEC). The Commission merged the State Scholarship Board and the State Board of Higher Education. A 60 percent increase in funding for scholarships was obtained for the fall term, 1989. The scholarship goals for the year 1990-91 include an additional $15 million in funding for the General State Scholarship program, an additional $720,000 increase in merit-based program funding, and $600,000 in the Tolbert (proprietary schools) Grants. Our facilities have moved from Baltimore to Annapolis.

MASSACHUSETTS: Passage of the Student Aid Reform Act, a bill to reorganize state student financial aid under a new policy framework is expected this year. Although the Scholarship program continues to be level-funded, it has been possible to increase assistance to the neediest applicants.

MISSISSIPPI: The program'funding level for 1988-89 was reinstated to its 1985-87 level.

MISSOURI: Our award strategy calls for funding renewal applicants first and then funding non-renewal applicants on the basis of highest individual financial need. We are able to fund between 25 and 30 percent of all eligible applicants. Our merit-based program is based on test scores and is fully funded.

MONTANA: Our SSIG program is decentralized. The detailed data for the current year is unavailable.

NEBRASKA: For the first time the state overmatched the federal allocation, by $750,000.

NEW JERSEY: Our priority continues to be providing tuition assistance for financially needy full-time students. However, there is growing emphasis on providing tuition assistance to part-time students and scholarship aid to high-achieving students.

NEW MEXICO: The impact of increases in tuition are offset by increases in aid funding.

NEW YORK: This year discussions regarding how to provide more aid to low-income students have led to increased maximum TAP awards and planned further increases in 1989 and 1990. This year saw the enactment of the Liberty Scholarships program which will make its first awards in 1991-92. The program will provide funds to low-income students to meet the non-tuition costs of attendance. A Scholarship award combined with a TAP award and a Pell Grant should meet the full cost at a public college. Private college recipients will receive the same Liberty award as would have been received at a public college or the actual non-tuition cost of attendance, whichever is less. The Liberty legislation provides for Liberty Partnerships to counsel elementary and secondary students who are at risk of dropping out of school. These counseling and support services, along with the scholarship aid itself, should help increase low-income students' college participation rates.

NORTH DAKOTA: This is the first year in which our program extended eligibility to students from all four undergraduate classes. Historically, we have been able to assist only students in their freshmen and sophomore years.

PENNSYLVANIA: This is the second consecutive year in which the program received a 10 percent increase in funding. The increase resulted in raising the maximum grant to $2,000 for the neediest students as well as an increase in the percent of need defrayed by the average grant. The increased funding also permitted continued program access for students from moderate income families.

SOUTH CAROLINA: The maximum awards in 1988-89 depend on the tuition and fee charges of the colleges. The formula used to calculate the award is the greater of 41.5 percent of tuition and fees or $1,910. Of the $1.5 million increase in funding for this year, half was used to increase the size of grants and half was used to increase the number of awards. Approximately 1,100 eligible students remain unfunded.

TENNESSEE: To provide the maximum level of assistance to the students, we based our awards on the lower Student Aid Index when a primary and secondary SAI was calculated.

TEXAS: In the Tuition Equalization Grant program we are moving from allocating funds among colleges based on headcount enrollment of eligible students to allocating funds based on documented financial need. This has caused a shift of funds from larger to smaller colleges. The state's new non-subsidized loan program for students who do not qualify for subsidized Stafford loans awarded $3 million in its first few months of operation.

WEST VIRGINIA: The Higher Education Grant program experienced its fifth consecutive year of level state funding. The absence of growth in funds has resulted in a decrease in the numbers of students aided.

WISCONSIN: Most of our grant programs emphasize financial need as their primary eligibility criteria. Grants for public university students are awarded without regard to tuition levels but tuition levels do play a role in awards at private institutions. Several grant programs target aid on minority and disadvantaged students while they are also eligible for aid from the major programs.

WYOMING: We do not have a statewide financial aid or scholarship program. The Commission handles the SSIG program.

PUERTO RICO: Our programs are operated on a decentralized basis. Block amounts are assigned to individual public and private colleges and they make the awards.

SECTION III

POLICY ISSUES AND CONCERNS

Each year the survey addresses questions to issues that are of particular and timely importance in the only section of the survey that significantly varies from year to year. This year's issues concern such things as the factors states emphasize in making appropriations requests for their programs, states' responses to demands for aid from special constituents groups, and state grant program information dissemination activities.

Significant Program Changes Planned In 1989-90

Eighteen states identified significant changes expected in their programs for next year. Maryland, Missouri and New Jersey expect to implement major changes in their processing of applications and awards. New Jersey noted that, for the first time, they will have coordinated and centralized delivery of aid from three scholarship programs. Maryland and Missouri plan to implement new data processing systems. Maryland also expects to implement a new grant program for physical/occupational therapists and to increase the funding and numbers of recipients in its major grant programs.

Arkansas, Idaho, Ohio, and Oregon plan to seek significant increases in their grant funds. Ohio will seek a 30 percent increase in its Instructional Grant program and use some of the funds to raise grant benefits for students from families with incomes below the poverty level. Oregon is asking for dramatic increases in its Need Grant and Cash Award programs.

Pennsylvania is considering raising its maximum grant to lowest-income first-time enrollees to help alleviate declining participation rates among students from lower-income families. New York will increase its Tuition Assistance Program maximum awards from $2,850 to $3,650 and raise the "income ceiling" for recipients from $34,250 to $42,500. Tennessee will seek sufficient funding to raise its maximum award by $96.

Delaware plans to use the Pell Grant system as its primary source of data to process applications and, consequently, drop the application fee for its Postsecondary Scholarship Fund. Rhode Island plans to switch from the Uniform Methodology to the Congressional Methodology of assessing need for its program awards.

California plans to extend renewal eligibility for its awards to an additional year for students enrolled in teacher certification and to no longer use periods of attendance when no awards are received in its maximum number of years of eligibility counts. California will also be able to disburse grant funds to institutions prior to the recipients' actual enrollment so that aid funds will be available upon registration.

Nebraska plans hearings to discuss the methods by which SSIG allocations to institutions are determined. Colorado expects to earmark a portion of its work-study program funds for use in Community Service Learning jobs. West Virginia will adopt more stringent renewal criteria, requiring previous recipients who have completed more than 59 semester hours of credit to have a

2.25 cumulative grade point average. Mississippi plans to accelerate its teacher education award programs. To meet the requirements of the state Student Aid Reform Act, Massachusetts will evaluate its scholarship programs to ensure that students are being served in the most beneficial manner. Massachusetts also intends to expand its public information service and "early awareness" program activities.

New Financial Aid Programs To Be Implemented In 1989-90 Or 1990-91

Over half the states, 27 in all, identified new financial aid program offerings that are likely to be implemented within the next two years. Several of these programs are addressed toward helping reduce critical shortages of nurses in many states. In the early 1980s new programs were implemented to increase the supply of mathematics and science teachers. Now new programs are being proposed to increase the supply of nurses.

Six states identified program initiatives for prospective nurses. Colorado implemented a Nursing Scholarship program this year. Connecticut expects to implement one soon. Iowa is recommending implementation of a loan repayment program to help nursing graduates repay Stafford and PLUS loans. The program's goals will be to encourage nurses to work in long-term care facilities and seek advanced degrees when they already have bachelors degrees. Maryland implemented a Nursing Scholarship program this year and accompanied that program with a Loan Assistance Repayment program which is to assist professionals who choose to serve in lower-paying public service areas with manpower shortages. North Carolina is considering adoption of a merit-based scholarship/loan program for nursing students. Rhode Island is considering a variety of programs for nursing students.

Work-study programs are the object of initiatives in three states. Alaska and Texas are considering creating new work-study programs. Texas would like a program for needy students to work on-campus and off-campus with profit-making as well as non-profit employers. Virginia plans to assist first-year students through off-campus employment in "critical need" fields of public service.

Five states are considering implementing new scholarship programs. They include merit-based programs in Alaska, Hawaii, and Oklahoma; and a need-based as well as merit-based program in Wisconsin for valedictorians, salutatorians, and top-ranking minority students. Delaware will create the B. Bradford Barnes Memorial Scholarship program to cover all basic charges for a talented freshman to attend the University of Delaware. In South Carolina the General Assembly created the Palmetto Fellows Scholarship program of merit-based awards of up to $5,000 per year for undergraduate study in public and private colleges. Half the awards will be paid by the state and half by the students' institutions.

Adult and/or part-time students are expected to receive program attention in four states. New Jersey's Single Parent Aid program is proposed to provide child care stipends for needy single-parent students. Another program is proposed to provide tuition assistance to first-time, financially-needy students who enroll for six credits or less for two semesters. Pennsylvania is considering a separate program for part-timers and Indiana is considering making part-time students (as well as proprietary school students) eligible for its state grants. Ohio is proposing a program to assist part-time students who also are single parent heads-of-households. Washington created the State and Employers Higher Education Opportunities program to provide scholarships to low-income working persons and single heads-of-households. The purpose of this pilot program is to provide disadvantaged working persons with a better chance to improve their statuses and encourage employers to provide them with career advancement opportunities. Twenty-four businesses, three from each Congressional district, will be selected to participate in the program.

Low-income and/or minority students are the target populations of initiatives in nine states. Kansas is seeking funding for a Minority Scholarship program to provide up to $1,500 per year to needy students to attend Kansas colleges. It is hoped that this program will increase college participation rates and enhance retention rates of minority students already enrolled in college. Massachusetts hopes to establish a Supplemental Award program to ensure that the financially neediest students will have access to college. Missouri is trying to create an Access for Financially Needy students to achieve similar goals. New Jersey plans to implement a TAG Plus program to provide the neediest aid recipients with $300 stipends for books and supplies. Pennsylvania is considering a special grant program to aid disadvantaged students who are enrolled in special remedial programs in colleges and universities. Tennessee is giving consideration to a program that identifies low-income junior high school students and provides financial incentives for achievement and, ultimately, enrollment in postsecondary education. Texas hopes to implement a new grant program to provide additional grant aid to minority and disadvantaged students. New York has scheduled increases in its maximum TAP program awards to help low-income students meet rising college costs. Its New Liberty Scholarship program to provide incentives to low-income junior high school students to complete high school and enroll in college will make its first awards in 1991. Michigan's Department of Social Services has received funding to offer community college tuition waivers to low-income students who successfully graduate from high school.

Next year Arizona will have a Teacher Loan program which offers $5,000 annual loans to junior and senior education majors. The loans will be forgiven for teaching service in elementary and secondary schools that serve high proportions of low-income students. Tennessee is considering ways to provide financial incentives to encourage Black students to teach in elementary and secondary schools.

Four states reported considering savings bond, advance tuition payment, and alternative education financing plans: Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, and West Virginia.

Factors That Influence State Grant Program Appropriations Requests

The survey asked respondents to identify the level of importance given to fourteen different factors when they prepared their annual appropriations requests for program funding. Their responses are displayed in Table 14. All but four states responded to this question. The four non-respondents were: the District of Columbia, Nebraska, Nevada, and Wyoming.

The three factors considered important by over eight out of ten states are, in rank order: (1) maintaining or increasing state grant aid in proportion to individual recipient's costs of education; (2) potential/actual changes in tuition charges; and (3) changes in State Student Assistance Grant (SSIG) program allocations to the state. The first two factors are related to the demand for aid and the third is related to the supply of aid dollars.

About 35 percent of the responding states give a great deal of importance to the effects of state grant aid on enrollment behaviors, such as access, choice, and retention. Another 33 percent give some importance to this factor. Less than one-fourth of the states give great importance to any other factor identified on the survey. However, eleven states give great importance and 26 states give some importance to consideration of differences in tuitions and rates of changes in them at public and private colleges. This is known as the "tuition gap" issue. The eleven states that give great importance to this factor include: Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Virginia.

Although twenty states give great importance to potential or actual changes in tuition costs, only nine states give equally great importance to changes in students' maintenance or "indirect" costs of education. The nine include: Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Vermont. Another sixteen states attach some importance to this factor. It is not surprising that fewer states give consideration to "indirect" costs than to tuition costs because one-fourth of the states' programs make awards that can be used only to meet tuition expenses.

Eight states give great importance and eighteen give some importance to maintaining the current levels of aggregate state grant aid to students at each type of eligible institution. This issue here is one of maintaining a stable distribution of total grant dollars among students at each type of institution. The eight states include: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Mississippi, New York, and Ohio.

Seven states give great importance and eighteen give some importance to attempting to meet demands of assistance from special groups of students, such as minority-poverty students, part-time students, or students attending specific types of postsecondary institutions. The seven states include: California, Florida, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

Only six states give great importance to their grant recipients' actual or potential loan debt burdens in developing appropriations requests. But another eighteen give some importance to this issue. Therefore, half the states are taking the increasing necessity to borrow to meet college costs into consideration in their appropriations requests. The six states include: California, Florida, Kansas, Michigan, New Hampshire, and North Carolina.

Although SSIG funding levels are important to over three-fourths of the responding states, and of great importance to four out of ten, only eight states give great importance to changes in federally-funded grant programs such as the Pell Grant and SEOG. The eight states are: Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Vermont. Another 26 give some importance to this factor.

Only nineteen states give consideration to changes in their recipients' access to non-grant types of aid and just two, Michigan and New Hampshire, give great importance to this factor. Only thirteen states give consideration to changes in institutionally-funded grant programs and just two, Delaware and South Carolina, give great importance to this factor.

One-fourth of the responding states give importance to appropriations requests by postsecondary institutions for operating expenses when they prepare their grant appropriations requests. Just three states attach great importance to this factor. They are: Colorado, Utah, and Virginia.

No states give great importance to changes in state grant aid available to students from programs not administered by the responding agency. But ten states said this factor was of some importance. The ten include: California, Connecticut, Georgia, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, and Wisconsin,

Twelve states identified factors not listed on the survey as having great importance in their budget requests. Connecticut said it employs a formula budget request based on numbers of state enrollees. Hawaii said it gives great importance to the availability of SSIG matching funds. Indiana gives major consideration to the actual usage of prior year awards, the total need of the applicant population, and the actual available appropriations. Maine attaches great importance to the previous year's allocations. New York noted that its major grant program is an "entitlement program" with full-funding for eligible students, so changes are negotiated through the legislative process. North Dakota considers its severely depressed state economy and the availability of revenue for all state-funded programs. Pennsylvania considers major changes in the size and family income characteristics of the applicant pool. South Dakota noted that its programs are limited to the availability of state revenue and its major concern is maintenance of current program funding levels. Florida, Kentucky, Missouri, and Oklahoma give major importance to meeting the state grant needs of all eligible applicants.

Four of the five top-ranking factors were the same for states with larger programs (above $20 million in 1988-89) and with smaller ones. The four were: potential changes in tuition charges; potential changes in Pell Grant and other federal grant programs; potential effects of grants on recipient enrollment behavior; and maintaining or increasing state grant awards in proportion to the recipients' costs of education. However, the nineteen states with larger programs were much more likely to be concerned with public and private college tuition gaps, 89 percent versus 34 percent. Seven of the nineteen larger states, about 37 percent, give great importance to their potential SSIG allocations. Twelve of the twenty-nine other states, about 41 percent, give their SSIG allocations great importance. The SSIG allocation ranked first in importance to states with smaller programs but only sixth in importance to states with larger programs.

Fourteen of the 43 responding states who chose a single item as the most important factor said that maintaining or increasing levels of state grant aid in proportion to individual recipients' costs of education was most important. Six others said that changes in tuition charges was their single most important factor. Eight chose items they wrote in on the responses.

The survey asked if appropriations for state grant programs are linked by any informal or formal "index" to other variables or factors. Over half, 28 of 48, did not identify any such linkages. Four states said their appropriations were directly linked to SSIG allocations. They include: Alaska, Arizona, Hawaii, and Louisiana. Iowa indicated that its maximum Tuition Grant for students at private colleges is directly linked to the state subsidy to undergraduates attending public colleges. Additionally, reviews of institutional aid needs/requests and the relationship between award levels and tuitions are considered in developing appropriation requests. Rhode Island uses a formula which is based upon 20 percent of the year's high school seniors times 1,000 for its grant appropriation for freshmen. Washington's legislation states that as tuition and fee charges are increased at public institutions, the funding of the state financial aid must increase in an amount equal to 24 percent of the increased tuition revenues.

Some states identified informal linkages. California's grant maximums have been linked to changes in the California Consumer Price Index and to the percent of average tuition and fees at the independent colleges. Connecticut indicated that 90 percent of all grant aid appropriations is formula driven. Aid for private college students is linked to the numbers of resident enrollees and the direct subsidy to those colleges. Aid for public college students is driven by tuition revenues. Illinois noted that funding to cover annual tuition and fee increases at public colleges generally is provided in appropriations. The Kansas Scholarship expenditure level is determined by the difference in appropriations of general funds less the expenditure limit for Tuition Grants, plus the SSIG allocation to the state.

New Mexico noted that its requests for funding are based on the assumption that public tuitions will be set at the Commission's recommended levels. Those recommended increases are then used to project grant recipients' awards and guide the appropriation request. New York's initial request for funding is based on an estimate of amounts required to meet all eligible applicants. The budget estimating model considers likely tuition increases, changes in applicant incomes, and changes in the numbers and distribution of students among the different postsecondary institutional types. From this initial base model changes in the programs and their costs can be modeled.

The survey responses suggest that state grant appropriations generally are driven by attempts to keep pace with the recipients' rising costs of education, especially tuitions. Appropriations requests are most often based on considerations of changes in demands upon the programs that are a consequence of rising costs. However, two "supply-side" factors are especially important to considerations of appropriations requests: SSIG allocations, especially for states with smaller programs, and changes in federal grant programs, especially the Pell Grant program. That demands for aid due to rising costs is important is evidenced by the small growth in numbers of state grant recipients over the past five years. It is not much of an over-generalization, if it is one at all, to say that most state grant programs' appropriations goals are simply to keep pace with rising costs for their typical applicant pool. Less emphasis is given to expanding the applicant pool to aid more or new and different kinds of students.

It probably is not an exaggeration to say that considerations on appropriations requests, for most states, are not guided by the availability of student aid from other types and sources, with the notable exception of Pell Grant aid and SSIG funds. This is significant in view of the "federal-state-institutional financial aid partnership" that is presumed to exist in this nation. Perhaps the "partnership" has relatively little influence at its most basic level, that of the funding of programs.

Responses To Grant Aid Demands From Special Groups Of Students

In recent years some state grant agencies have experienced increased demands to assist specific types of applicants. The survey assessed the extent to which these demands had occurred in 1987-88 and 1988-89 and how agencies responded to them. Table 15 summarizes the responses.

Fewer than half the states noted increased demands to establish program eligibility for special student groups. This is likely because most states have comprehensive grant programs that serve a wide variety of students (see Table 12). Sixteen states reported demands to serve proprietary school students. Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, Texas, and Utah experienced these demands but have not yet taken program actions to respond to them. Maryland and Oklahoma made proprietary school students eligible for aid from existing programs. California, Maryland, Michigan, and Tennessee increased the amounts of aid awarded to them. Virginia and New York (which did not note any demand) created new programs to meet their needs. Ohio did not note any increased demand but reported increasing aid to proprietary school students.

Nineteen states reported demands to establish program eligibility and/or to increase available grant aid to part-time students. New Mexico, Virginia, and Washington responded by making them eligible for grants. Iowa made them eligible and increased the aid available to them. Maryland made them eligible by creating a new program and increased the aid available to them. While they reported no increased demand for aid to part-timers, Michigan made them eligible for state grants, Connecticut increased awards to them, and Missouri and New Jersey created new programs to meet their needs. These fourteen states did not report a response to the demand: Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Sixteen states reported demands to assist academically talented students. Only four states reported no response to these demands. They include: Hawaii, Louisiana, North Carolina, and Oregon. New programs were created by eight states: Georgia, Kansas, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Wisconsin. New Jersey reported creating a new program but did not note that increased demand led to it. Maryland and Tennessee increased aid to these students. Missouri made them program eligible. Iowa made them eligible and increased their aid.

Fifteen states reported demands to aid "adult, non-traditional students." Iowa and Washington responded by making such students eligible for aid and increasing the aid available to them. Virginia made them eligible for aid. New Mexico and Vermont increased the aid available to them. Kansas created a new program for the non-traditional students, as did Michigan, while not reporting any demand to aid them. Nine states reported no program responses to these demands: Georgia, Louisiana, Maine, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Oregon, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Twelve states reported increased demands to aid minority students. Only four states reported no program responses: Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, and West Virginia. Five states created new programs and increased the aid to minority students: Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin. Three states, Hawaii, South Carolina, and Tennessee, increased the aid available to minority students. Two states that reported no increased demand for aid created new programs for minority students: Indiana and New Jersey.

Eighteen states reported demands for more aid to disadvantaged students. Only five states reported no program responses: Kansas, Louisiana, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. Colorado, Connecticut, Hawaii, Massachusetts, New Mexico, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin increased the aid to disadvantaged students. Texas increased the aid and created a new program. California, who reported no increased demand, increased the aid. New York, who reported no increased demand, created a new program to serve the disadvantaged.

Fifteen states reported demands to aid students who planned on specific majors or careers. Eight states reported no new program responses to these demands: Hawaii, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania. New programs were created by: Alabama, to provide aid for prospective mathematics and science students; Colorado, for prospective nurses; Iowa, for occupational therapists; Maryland, for nurses and teachers; Oregon and Rhode Island, for teachers; and Wisconsin, for nurses. While West Virginia mentioned no increased demand for a program, it created one for prospective teachers. Washington, who mentioned no demand, expects to make teachers returning to college for advanced degrees eligible for grants in 1990-91.

Five states reported demands for aid from other types of constituent groups. California reported a demand for more aid to private college students and responded by increasing their aid. Minnesota reported a demand for aid from dislocated workers which was met by increasing aid to them. Vermont reported a demand for increased aid to non-degree students that resulted in increased aid to them. Florida did not respond to a demand from private vocational-technical school students for program eligibility. Massachusetts did not respond to a request for aid eligibility for graduate students regardless of majors. New York, while not reporting a demand, increased the aid to middle-income students and increased the aid and created a new program for low-income students.

It is reasonable to assume that even when states failed to report increased demand for aid to some constituency but took program action to aid them that a demand existed. So states who took action are counted below as receiving a demand. Here are the numbers of states who received demands and made responses to each group's requests for aid:

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Group	Demands	Responses	Percent
Part-Time Students	23	9	39%
Disadvantaged Students	20	15	75%
Proprietary School Students	19	9	47%
Academically Talented Students	17	13	76%
Specific Majors Or Careers	17	9	53%
Adults, Non-traditional Students	17	8	47%
Minority Students	14	10	71%
Other Categories Of Students	6	4	67%

These numbers indicate that many states have experienced increasing demands for aid to part-time students but generally have not made program responses to those demands. Although fewer states, seventeen versus twenty-three, have received demands to aid or increase aid to "adult, non-traditional students," many of whom are part-time students, less than half have made program responses. It is likely that states' attempts to keep pace with meeting the rising needs of full-time students have made it difficult to respond to the needs of part-timers.

Although only twenty states reported demands for aid to the disadvantaged and just fourteen reported demands for aid to minority students, over seven out of ten states have responded to these demands. The "success rate" for demands to aid the academically talented is slightly higher, with thirteen out of seventeen states taking steps to increase the aid to these kinds of students. These data suggest two things. One, responding to demands for aid to students with extreme financial handicaps might be easier for states since their programs generally are intended to meet the needs of the neediest students. Two, it might be easier for states to respond to demands to aid the academically talented than other groups of students because of the nationwide emphasis on encouraging the "best and brightest" to continue their education beyond high school.

Although nineteen states reported increased demands to aid proprietary school students only nine, 47 percent, reported a program response of one kind or another. Many states have historically found it difficult to provide grant aid to students attending "profit making" institutions. Nevertheless, 36 states have such programs in 1988-89.

State Grant Program Information Dissemination Activities

Financial aid policymakers have always been concerned about providing information and assistance to prospective aid applicants and their families. The survey asked several questions about states' activities in information and dissemination. The first of these questions concerned whether and for whom agency staff or representatives routinely conducted financial aid workshops. Fifty states, all but Alabama and Wyoming, responded to this survey question. A summary of the responses is displayed in Table 16.

Eleven states indicated they do not conduct workshops. They include: Arizona, Idaho, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Ohio South Dakota, Washington, and Puerto Rico. Of the 39 states that reported conducting workshops, 32 or 82 percent hold them for high school guidance counselors, 25 or 64 percent hold them for parents of high school students, and 24 or 62 percent hold them for high school students. These groups are the only ones that are served by workshops offered by over half the states.

The next most often identified group served by workshops is comprised of counselors of welfare recipients. Eleven states noted they held workshops for these personnel: Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. Illinois supplies materials for workshops for these counselors. Eleven states hold workshops for financial aid administrators. They include: Florida, Hawaii, Missouri, Montana, New York, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Six states reported holding workshops for parents of junior high school students and for junior high school students themselves: California, Illinois, Massachusetts, South Carolina, Vermont, and Virginia. Three states, District of Columbia, Oklahoma, and Tennessee, hold workshops only for the parents of junior high school students. Connecticut holds workshops for just the students.

Seven states reported holding workshops for "non-traditional" students: Alaska, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and West Virginia. Seven states reported holding workshops for social workers other than counselors of welfare recipients: District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Vermont. Massachusetts and Pennsylvania hold workshops for librarians. New York and Tennessee hold workshops for counselors of veterans.

Seventeen states reported routinely holding workshops for five or more of the ten constituent groups listed on the survey. They include: California, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, and Washington. Only six of these states, District of Columbia, North Dakota, Oregon, Tennessee, Vermont, and West Virginia, have grant programs that annually award under $20 million.

Of the 39 states that reported routinely holding workshops for various groups, 34 estimated the number of such workshops held annually. The median number is 25, with six states reporting holding more than 100 workshops each year and fifteen reporting holding fewer than 20 per year. The states that reported over 100 include: Georgia, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Vermont. Only Vermont's state grant programs award under $20 million annually. Of the fifteen states that reported holding fewer than 20 workshops, only six have programs that award more than $20 million annually: Connecticut, Florida, Minnesota, South Carolina, Texas, and Wisconsin.

It should be noted that the survey question asked, "How many financial aid workshops are conducted by your agency staff or its representatives each year?" Therefore, that the median is 25 is not surprising. Agency staff are undoubtedly represented at many other financial aid information dissemination events held by other organizations, such as the state associations of student financial aid administrators and the state associations of college admissions and guidance counselors. The question was directed specifically toward ascertaining how many workshops were held by the agency for the various constituent groups.

The survey asked which of several methods of information dissemination are used by the agency to promote the use of aid programs and/or participation in postsecondary education. Of the 43 states that responded to this item, 41 or 95 percent, said they distributed financial aid brochures to schools for dissemination to students and parents (see Table 17).

Twenty-seven states, 63 percent, said they did press releases on application deadline dates and an equal number printed and distributed posters to schools, libraries, and other public facilities. Twenty-two states said they issued periodic press releases on student aid and related issues. Twenty-one regularly use public service announcements on radio and eighteen use them on television. Twenty agencies employ direct mailing of information to students.

Fifteen states reported having toll-free (1-800) lines for students to call for assistance. They include: Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Vermont.

Nine states said they used paid advertisements in newspapers and other print media. They include: Delaware, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island.

Nine states said they send direct mailings to parents of junior and senior high school students: California, District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Texas, Vermont, and Virginia. The states of California, Kansas, New York and Texas also do direct mailings to junior high school students. Three states use video and electronic media methods of disseminating information: Michigan, Minnesota, and South Carolina. Massachusetts was the only state to report use of billboards or other outdoor advertising.

Six states identified other dissemination methods not listed on the survey. Iowa sends information to parents of elementary school children on education savings bonds. Georgia holds seminars on health care career opportunities for health care teachers and guidance counselors. New Jersey organizes spring and fall campus tours for high school guidance counselors. North Dakota sends a newsletter to high school counselors three times a year. Oregon prints and distributes a financial aid handbook to guidance counselors. Pennsylvania holds an annual bookcover contest for junior high school students and prints copies of the winning artwork for distribution to students throughout the state. It also distributes career and college guidance and financial aid computer software for use on personal computers at public and private schools and cooperates with the Pennsylvania Association of Colleges and Universities on the publication and distribution of handbooks on the admissions and financial aid requirements of postsecondary institutions.

In addition to questions about the methods of dissemination and to who information is directed, the survey asked what kinds of information are disseminated. Of the 46 states that responded to this item all distributed information on state grant program eligibility criteria and application processes. All states that have them also distribute information on other state-supported student aid programs, such as work-study programs, educational loans, and scholarship programs.

About 83 percent of the states, 38 of 46, distribute information on federal financial aid program eligibility criteria and application procedures. Alaska, Idaho, Indiana, Maryland, New Mexico, Ohio, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin said they do not disseminate information on the federal programs.

Slightly over 58 percent, 27 of 46, said their information includes data on costs of attending various types of postsecondary institutions. Under 46 percent, 21 of 46, provide means of estimating the amounts of state grant aid available to individual students. Twenty states provide students and others with information about major areas of study available to students at in-state institutions.

Eighteen states said they send information on the admissions requirements of various postsecondary institutions or types of institutions and sixteen disseminate schedules of suggested course work to prepare for education beyond high school. Eighteen states reported dissemination of information about jobs, careers, "occupational outlooks," and career planning activities. They include: Arizona, California, Georgia, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Fourteen states said they disseminate information specifically designed for disadvantaged students and twelve said they disseminate information specifically designed for members of racial-ethnic minority groups. Those that do both include: California, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. Minnesota and Pennsylvania disseminate materials for members of racial-ethnic minority groups. Maryland, Michigan, New York, and Vermont distribute data for disadvantaged students. Florida noted that other offices of its "parent" organization, the Department of Education, disseminate materials to those students. Georgia said all its materials are written in consideration of these students.

Only eight states indicated that they prepared information especially for "non-traditional" students. They include: Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

In terms of the most kinds of information disseminated to the widest variety of students, these states' agencies seem to offer the most comprehensive information: Arizona, California, Georgia, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia. It should be noted that the emphasis here is on what the state grant agencies themselves do. In many instances agencies noted that other education units of their states disseminate the kinds of information noted on the survey.

The states were asked to provide a rough estimate of the dollars their state grant agencies spend each year on workshops, information dissemination, and other related activities. Only 38 states were able to make such an estimate. The estimated costs ran from a high of $1.2 million by California to a low of under $1,000 by Mississippi. The median estimate was $15,000. Six states estimated expenditures of more than $200,000. They are, in rank order: California, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Iowa. All these states expect to award over $50 million in grants in 1988-89.

The amounts estimated by the 38 states were compared to the total grants they expect to award in 1988-89. On the average, the states estimated expenditures for information dissemination represent only 0.27 percent of their grant dollars. The only state to report expenditures that represented more than 0.7 percent of its grant dollars was Alaska, at 3.3 percent.

State Funds Appropriated To Institutions For Financial Aid

For several years, the compilers of the annual NASSGP reports have recognized that the survey results do not reflect all the states' total financial commitments to student aid programs. Virtually all public institutions use some of their general state appropriations to help fund financial aid on their campuses, so these dollars could be considered a part of the states' support of student aid. Unfortunately, in most states the actual amounts of institutional appropriations used for financial aid are not readily available, if they are available at all. Additionally, some users of the NASSGP report have suggested that tuition waivers should also be counted as state support of financial aid. In recognition of this latter consideration, the recent surveys have tried to collect tuition-waiver dollar values where they are offered from a fund specifically designated for this purpose. These data are reported in Tables 1, 6, and 7 of the report. Attempting to count *unfunded* tuition waivers as *indirect* state subsidies seems fruitless because the data are usually unavailable from any central source. Moreover, lost tuition revenues do not represent state *expenditures* any more than do lost tax revenues from tax code provisions designed to aid certain groups or categories of taxpayers.

There is a category of expenditures that can and probably should be considered in assessing state-supported student aid. That is the legislative appropriations to campuses that are earmarked for financial aid purposes. This year's and last year's NASSGP surveys asked respondents whether their states allocate funds to colleges that are *specifically designated* for student financial aid *award* purposes; e.g., a line item in the budget and allocations to the colleges. The responses to this year's question are displayed in Table 18.

The responses indicate that 21 states have such special funds and that this year the aggregate dollars for these funds exceed $306 million. While 21 states said they had these programs, only 20 furnished dollar amounts appropriated for them. The largest dollar amounts were reported by California, $89.9 million; New York, $57.9 million; Texas, $45.0 million, North Carolina, $23.3 million; Connecticut, $18.1 million and Virginia, $17.9 million. Therefore, 82 percent of these types of student aid expenditures were made by only 30 percent of the reporting states.

Eight of the 21 states make appropriations to public four-year and two-year colleges, two make appropriations to just four-year public colleges, and five make appropriations to public vocational-technical schools. Nine states (Alabama, Connecticut, Iowa, Maryland, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, and Oregon) make appropriations to private colleges. Maine, Maryland, Nebraska, New Hampshire, and New York make appropriations to public vocational-technical schools. Alabama makes appropriations to private diploma nursing schools; Maryland, New York, and North Carolina make appropriations to public nursing schools; and Kansas and Texas make appropriations to medical schools.

Eight of the states indicated that awards from their appropriations can be used for full-time, part-time, undergraduate, and graduate/professional school students. Alabama, Indiana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oregon, and Wisconsin restrict awards to full-time undergraduates. California, Maryland, and Virginia restrict awards to full-time undergraduates and graduate/professional school students. Connecticut, Delaware, and Iowa will make awards to full-time and part-time undergraduates but to no graduate students. Kansas only makes awards to full-time graduate students.

Four states (Florida, Hawaii, Maine, and Washington) said their appropriations could be used by colleges for all of the following purposes: tuition remission, grants, scholarships, long-term loans, employment, graduate assistantships or fellowships, and federal aid program allocation matching purposes. New York's and North Carolina's appropriations can be used for everything but loans. New Hampshire's can be used for everything but graduate fellowships and assistantships and Delaware's can be used for everything but tuition remission and loans. Five states identified single purposes for which their appropriations can be used: Alabama, scholarships; Iowa, Kansas, and Oregon, grants; and Nebraska, federal matching.

Here are the number of states whose appropriations can be used for each type of award:

Types of Aid	States
Grants	18
Tuition Remission	11
Federal Matching	11
Undergraduate Scholarships	11
Assistantships, Fellowships	10
Student Employment	9
Long-Term Loans	5

Only eleven states could estimate the types of aid for which most appropriation funds are used. Six states (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Virginia, and Washington) said most of their funds were used for grants. New York said most of its funds were used for grants *and* tuition remission; Hawaii, North Carolina, and Texas, tuition remission; and Nebraska, federal matching.

Six states (Alabama, California, Connecticut, Nebraska, Oregon, and Washington) required all appropriations to be used for need-based awards. Kansas and Maryland said none of their appropriations *had* to be used for need-based aid, but certainly a great deal were used for this type of aid. The remaining thirteen states said some of their appropriations must be used for need-based aid.

The data indicate, in conjunction with the data reported in Table 1, that the *maximum* amount of grant dollar assistance states provide *may* be as much as 16 percent greater than the NASSGP report has identified ($306 million divided by $1.92 billion). The actual percentage is likely much less because some unknown portion of the appropriations are used for non-grant aid.

For individual states, the NASSGP reports of state grants may considerably underestimate their actual annual contributions to grants for students. For example, Arkansas reported $4.7 million in grant awards for 1988-89 (see Table 1) through specific programs but it reported $9 million in state appropriations specifically designated for the purpose of providing fellowships, scholarships, and tuition-remission awards to its students. California reported $144.2 million in grant awards through specific programs but it reported $89.9 million in state appropriations to institutions for financial aid, most of which is used for grants.

TABLE 14

LEVELS OF IMPORTANCE GIVEN TO VARIOUS FACTORS WHEN STATES PREPARE THEIR ANNUAL STATE GRANT PROGRAM APPROPRIATIONS REQUESTS

		A great Deal	Some Importance	Not Considered
1.	Maintaining or increasing state grant aid in proportion to individual recipients' costs of education.	22	16	10
2.	Potential/actual changes in tuition charged by institutions.	20	19	9
3.	Changes in SSIG allocations to the state.	19	18	11
4.	Effects of state grant aid on enrollment behavior, i.e., access, choice, retention.	17	16	15
5.	Potential changes in federally funded grant programs, such as Pell Grants, SEOG, etc.	8	26	14
6.	Differences in tuitions and rates of changes in them at public and private colleges, i.e., the "tuition gap."	11	16	21
7.	Potential/actual changes in recipients' non-tuition or "indirect" costs of education.	9	16	23
8.	Maintaining levels of aggregate state grant aid to students enrolled at each type of eligible institution.	8	18	22
9.	Demands for assistance from special groups of potential recipients, e.g., disadvantaged, part-timers, others.	7	18	23
10.	Recipients' actual/potential loan debt burdens.	6	18	24
11.	Some factor not specified on the survey.	12	0	0
12.	Potential/actual changes in recipients' access to non-grant forms of aid from other programs.	2	17	29
13.	Appropriations requests by postsecondary institutions for operational expenditures.	3	9	36
14.	Potential/actual changes in institutionally funded grant programs.	2	11	35
15.	Potential/actual changes in state grant aid available to students from programs NOT administered by your agency.	0	10	38

TABLE 15

STATE RESPONSES TO DEMANDS FOR AID FROM SPECIFIC GROUPS

Student Groups	Demands to Establish Program Eligibility	Demands To Increase Available Grant Aid	Made Them Eligible For State Grants	Increased Aid Awarded To Them	Created A New Program To Meet Their Needs
Minority	4 States CO, LA, NM, WI	11 States CO, HI, IL, KS, NM, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV, WI	No States --	8 States CO, HI, NM, SC, TN, TX, VA, WI	7 States CO, IN, NJ, NM, TX, VA, WI
Disadvantaged	5 States CO, KS,LA, MA, WI	13 States CO, CT, HI, KS, MA, NM, OR, PA, TN, TX, VT, WA, WV	No States --	11 States CA, CO, CT, HI, MA, NM, TN, TX, VT, WA, WI	2 States NY, TX
Proprietary	12 States GA, HI, IL, IN, LA, NC, ND, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA	6 States CA, GA, MD, MI TN, UT	2 States MD, OK	5 States CA, MD, MI, OH, TN	2 States NY, VA
Adult Non-Traditional	8 States GA, LA, ME, NJ, NM, NC, PA, WI	10 States GA, IA, KS, ME OR, VT, VA, WA, WV, WI	3 States IA, VA, WA	5 States IA, NM, VT, WA, WI	2 States KS, MI
Academically Talented	11 States GA, HI, LA, NM, NC, ND, OK, RI, SC, TN, WI	10 States GA, HI, IA, KS, MD, MO, ND, OR, TN, WI	4 States IA, KS, MO, WI	5 States IA, MD, SC, TN, WI	9 States GA, KS, NJ, NM, ND, OK, RI, SC, WI
Part-Time	12 States FL, GA, IN, ME MD, NM, NC, OH PA, WA, WV, WI	8 States HI, IA, ME, MN, OR, TX, VT, VA	6 States IA, MD, MI, NM, VA, WA	4 States CT, IA, MD, VT	3 States MD, MO, NJ
Students Who Plan On Specific Majors/Careers	10 States AL, CO, LA, ME, MD, MS, NJ, NC, RI, WI	9 States CO, HI, IA, ME, MD, MA, OR, PA, WI	4 States AL, MD, WA, WI	3 States IA, MD, WI	8 States AL, CO, IA, MD, OR, RI, WV, WI
Other Students	States FL, MA, MN	3 States CA, MN, VT	1 State NY	4 States CA, MN, NY, VT	1 State NY

TABLE 16

TYPES OF GROUPS FOR WHICH STATE AGENCIES ANNUALLY CONDUCT FINANCIAL AID WORKSHOPS

High School Guidance Counselors	32
Parents Of High School Students	25
High School Students (10th, 11th, 12th Graders)	24
Counselors Of Welfare Recipients	12*
Financial Aid Administrators	11
Parents Of Junior High School Students	9
Personnel Of Vocational Rehabilitation Centers	9
Junior High School Students (7th, 8th, 9th Graders)	8
Non-traditional Students	7
Other Social Workers	7
Community Groups, Social Organizations, Church Groups	5
Lenders	3
Librarians	2
Counselors Of Veterans	2
States That Do Not Conduct Workshops	11

Other:

Any Group Upon Request------------------------------- Indiana

High School Parents And Students Upon Requests------- Arkansas

Upward Bound And TRIO Personnel---------------------- Kentucky

Minority Fairs, College Fair, State Fair------------- Minnesota

* Illinois supplies only materials for workshops in this category, not personnel.

TABLE 17

NUMBERS OF STATES USING DIFFERENT METHODS OF INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

Dissemination Of Financial Aid Brochures to Schools For Distribution To Students And Parents	41
Press Releases On Application Deadline Dates, etc.	27
Posters For Placement In Schools, Libraries, An Other Public Facilities	27
Periodic Press Releases On Student Aid And Related Issues	22
Public Service Announcements On The Radio	21
Direct Mailings To High School Students	20
Public Service Announcements On Television	18
Toll-free (1-800) Telephone Lines To The Agency For Information And Assistance	15
Direct Mailings To Parents Of High/Junior High School Students	9
Paid Advertisements In Newspapers And Other Print Media	9
Direct Mailings To High School Counselors Or Principals, College Financial Aid Officers, College Deans, etc.	6
Direct Mailings To Junior High School Students	4
Information Booths At College Nights, Fairs, Education Conventions, etc.	3
Video And Electronic Media Presentations	3
Distribution Of Literature To Lenders, Libraries, Legislative Offices, Community Organizations, etc.	2
Billboards Or Other Outdoor Advertising	1
Other	6

TABLE 18

STATES WITH APPROPRIATIONS TO INSTITUTIONS SPECIFICALLY FOR FINANCIAL AID AWARD PURPOSES

(amounts in millions)

	Appropriation Amounts	Eligible Institutions	Types of Recipients*	Types of Awards***
Alabama	$ 0.198	4-Yr Pub,Priv; PrivNursing	FU	S
Arkansas	9.000	4-Yr,2-Yr Public	All	F,S,TR
California	89.943	4-Yr,2Yr Public	FU,FG	TR,G
Connecticut	18.117	4-Yr,2-Yr Pub,Priv; Other Degree Granting	FU,PU	G,W
Delaware	4.948	4-Yr,2-Yr Public	FU,PU	All but L,TR
Florida	4.500	4-Yr Public	All	All
Hawaii	2.000	4-Yr,2-Yr Public	All	All
Indiana	N.A.	4-Yr,2-Yr Public	FU	TR,G
Iowa	20.000	4-Yr Public	FU,PU	G
Kansas	2.200	Medical School	FG	G
Maine	1.200	4-Yr Public; Pub Vo-Tech	All	All
Maryland	1.300	4-Yr,2-Yr Pub,Priv; Pub Vo-Tec,Nursing	FU,FG	G,F
Nebraska	(0.422)	4-Yr,2-Yr Pub,Priv; Pub Vo-Tech	FU	FM
New Hampshire	0.400	4-Yr,2-Yr Pub,Priv; Pub Vo-Tech	FU	All but F
New York	57.900	4-Yr,2-Yr Pub,Priv; Pub Vo-Tech,Nursing	All	All but L
North Carolina	23.265	4-Yr,2-Yr Pub,Priv; Pub Nursing	All	All but L
Oregon	1.551	4-Yr Private	FU	G
Texas	45.013	4-Yr Pub; Pub Nursing; Priv Medical/Dental	All	TR,G,FM,S
Virginia	17.887	4-Yr,2-Yr Public	FU,FG	G,L,FM,F
Washington	(4.645)	4-Yr,2-Yr Public	All	All
Wisconsin	1.842	4-Yr,2-Yr Public	FU	G,S
GRAND TOTAL	$306.331			

* Codes for Types of Recipients:

PU = part-time undergraduates
FG = full-time graduate/professional school students
FU = full-time undergraduates
PG = part-time graduate/professional school students

** Codes for Types of Awards:

TR = tuition remission
G = Grants
L = long-term loans
W = student employment
FM = federal matching funds purposes
F = graduate fellowships, assistantships
S = scholarships

Amounts in ( ) are 1987-88 amounts.

SECTION IV

DISTRIBUTION OF UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED AID AMONG STUDENT CATEGORIES

Each year the survey asks respondents to estimate the percentages of awards and award dollars received by students in various categories. Not all program respondents can answer for all categories, because the data are not collected or are not available from the files. However, from one-fourth to over nine-tenths of the state-supported need-based aid for undergraduates is represented in the various item response categories. Therefore, the respondents' estimates probably provide a realistic, if not totally statistically valid, picture of some important characteristics of students who receive state grant aid. Moreover, because in succeeding years of the survey the same program respondents usually answer the same items, year-to-year comparisons are possible--if caution is used in the interpretation of the data. (The data referenced below for earlier years appeared in previous NASSGP survey reports.)

Table 19 shows that 95.4 percent of all the expected recipients are full-time and 4.6 percent are part-time students. Between 1984 and 1985 the proportion of part-time recipients rose from under two percent to over four percent but it has remained under five percent since then. Therefore, it appears that state grant programs are not responding increasingly to the demands for aid from part-time students.

This year about 56.1 percent of the expected recipients are students who previously have received grants from their programs. This percentage represents a slight decrease from the 1987 percentage, 57.2 percent. The proportion of new freshmen recipients for 1986, for 1987, and for this year are almost identical, respectively, 23.1 percent, 22.9 percent, and 21.2 percent.

Between 1985 and 1988, the expected proportion of sophomore, junior, and senior recipients who were first-time aid recipients declined, from 15.1 percent to 10.6 percent. Between 1981 and 1985, the proportion steadily increased, from 6.2 percent to 10.5 percent to 13.4 percent to 14.3 percent to 15.1 percent. The explanation for the increasing proportions was that as costs increased the upperclasspersons' need for aid increased, which led to a greater demand for state grant aid. But costs have continued to increase while the proportion of first-time upperclassperson recipients has decreased. Perhaps as more renewal applicants have become successful grant recipients, it has become necessary to deny aid to upperclasspersons who applied for grants for the first time. Apparently it has become increasingly difficult for students who did not receive aid at the start of their academic careers to obtain grants in later years.

From 1981 through 1988, the proportion of recipients who attended public colleges has remained very stable, ranging from a high of 60.7 percent in 1983 to a low of 59.1 percent in 1985 and 1986. This year's proportion is 59.5 percent. The proportion of recipients who attended private colleges has remained almost as stable, ranging from a 1982 high of 33.4 percent to last year's low of 29.4 percent and this year's 30.2 percent. The average for the eight-year period is 31.3 percent. However, these data suggest that there may

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be a very slight downward trend in the proportion of recipients attending private colleges.

Before 1984, fewer than five percent of the recipients attended proprietary, business, trade, and technical schools. Since that time, slightly over five percent attended these types of schools.

Given the nature of these data as estimates and the fact that not all states annually report data on the types of schools their recipients attended each year, the most conservative statement that can be made about institutional enrollment patterns of recipients is that they have remained stable for the 1980s.

Since 1982 there has been a steady increase in the proportions of state grant recipients who are considered independent or self-supporting by their grant programs. The percentage rose from 26.5 percent in 1982 to 29.2 percent in 1983, held at about 29 percent until 1986's increase to 31.8 percent, and then increased to 33.8 percent last year. This year's percentage rose to 36.6 percent. The most likely reason for this increase in proportions of independent recipients is that more recipients are 26 years of age or older. In 1982 only 13.6 percent of the recipients were older students. By 1984, 16.1 percent were age 26 or older and this year 21.1 percent fit this description. From another viewpoint, in 1982 71.6 percent of the recipients were between ages 18 and 21. This year only 61.6 percent were in this age cohort.

The majority of expected recipients for whom gender is known are female. This year 54.9 percent are female. Last year's percentage was 53.1 percent. The average percentage of female recipients for the six preceding years was 56.4 percent. Therefore, the proportion of female recipients may be on a slight downward trend.

Fewer than one-third of the states report data on the racial-ethnic backgrounds of their grant recipients. These data indicate that a continually decreasing percentage of the recipients are Black students. In 1981 over one out of four recipients was Black. Between 1982 and 1984, the proportion dropped to one out of every five. From 1985 through 1988 it has fallen to about one out of every six. The proportion of recipients of Asian backgrounds doubled between 1981 and 1987, from 3.2 percent to 7.0 percent, but dropped back to 5.5 percent this year. The proportion of recipients of Hispanic origin remained quite stable, averaging about 7.5 percent between 1981 and 1985, but it shows a slight decline to under seven percent for 1986 through 1988.

This year as in earlier recent years, four out of ten grant recipients have annual family incomes of less than $10,000. Here are the frequency distributions for the four most recent years:

	1985	1986	1987	1988
Less than $10,000	40.5%	42.9%	43.5%	43.5%
$10,000 to $29,999	50.6	47.0	44.8	43.1
$30,000 and Above	8.9	10.1	11.7	14.4
MEDIAN	$12,714	$12,491	$12,338	$12,351

Because of the influence of income inflation and the differing proportions of state grant recipients whose incomes are known each year, it is difficult to identify any significant trends in recipient incomes over the four-year period. It appears that the income distributions are remaining stable but, as costs rise and need increases, more recipients from families with incomes above $30,000 are qualifying for aid.

Prior to 1986 only 47 percent of all the award dollars were received by the 50 percent of the recipients in the lower half of the income distribution. In 1986 and 1987 the half the recipients with lower incomes received 51 percent of the aggregate aid. This year the lower-income students are expected to receive only 49 percent of the grant aid. However, between 1985 and 1988 the average grant to recipients with incomes below $10,000 grew by 23 percent, from $956 to $1,178, while the average grant to recipients with incomes above $30,000 decreased by two percent, from $1,175 to $1,150. It should be noted that one reason so many of the grant dollars go to students with incomes below $10,000 is that almost 37 percent of all recipients are independent students and two-thirds of the independent students will have incomes below $10,000.

TABLE 19

ESTIMATED 1988-89 AWARD DISTRIBUTION BY CATEGORIES FOR COMPREHENSIVE UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS

TOTAL OF ALL STATES REPORTING

Category		Number of States in Sample	Number of Recipients in Sample	Total Dollar Value in Sample	Percent of Recipients in Sample	Percent of Dollars in Sample
Full-Time Undergraduates		50	1,196,055	$1,348,216,705	95.36	96.90%
Part-Time Undergraduates	(92.7%)	50	58,185	$43,144,770	4.64	3.10%
1988 High School Graduates		27	208,230	$250,365,318	21.21%	20.85%
Other Freshman Applicants		27	118,683	$131,185,351	12.09%	10.92%
Soph, Jr, & Sr First-Time App.		27	104,486	$128,128,320	10.64%	10.67%
Renewal Applicants	(80.0%)	27	550,399	$691,298,513	56.06%	57.56%
4-Year Public Colleges		41	470,328	$411,471,237	40.47%	29.80%
2-Year Public Colleges		41	221,219	$159,099,864	19.04%	11.52%
4-Year Private Colleges		41	330,020	$634,619,330	28.40%	45.96%
2-Year Private (Jr) Colleges		41	20,419	$33,941,530	1.76%	2.46%
Proprietary/Business/Trade/Tech		41	61,016	$93,475,027	5.25%	6.77%
Public Vo-Tech Schools		41	27,694	$17,966,445	2.38%	1.30%
Hosp Nursing & Allied Health		41	6,499	$10,842,164	0.56%	0.79%
Out-of-State Institutions	(92.0%)	41	24,891	$19,384,030	2.14%	1.40%
Dependent Students		33	734,550	$927,617,607	63.42%	66.47%
Independent Students	(93.0%)	33	423,682	$468,004,167	36.58%	33.53%
Males		24	194,820	$235,405,635	38.99%	39.49%
Females		24	274,574	$331,401,858	54.95%	55.59%
Sex Unknown	(39.7%)	24	30,323	$29,312,914	6.07%	4.92%
White		17	275,490	$301,852,863	60.77%	56.17%
Black		17	80,225	$89,727,948	17.70%	16.70%
American Indian		17	5,157	$5,366,586	1.14%	1.00%
Oriental		17	25,096	$38,928,048	5.54%	7.24%
Spanish American		17	30,837	$45,139,618	6.80%	8.40%
Race Unknown	(35.8%)	17	36,533	$56,404,799	8.06%	10.50%
18-21 Years Old		12	397,150	$526,657,752	61.63%	63.80%
22-25 Years Old		12	109,261	$132,931,037	16.96%	16.10%
26 Years and Older		12	136,259	$163,961,411	21.15%	19.86%
Age Unknown	(55.0%)	12	1,709	$1,964,522	0.27%	0.24%
Gross Family Income						
$ 0-$ 9,999		40	455,168	$536,333,222	42.52%	42.27%
$10,000-$19,999		40	274,950	$343,440,633	25.68%	27.07%
$20,000-$29,999		40	186,559	$212,113,034	17.43%	16.72%
$30,000-$39,999		40	105,795	$110,596,671	9.88%	8.72%
$40,000 & Above	(84.5%)	40	48,088	$66,335,338	4.49%	5.23%

Numbers in parentheses indicate the percentage of all dollars represented by the amounts in the samples.

SECTION V

TRENDS IN NEED-BASED UNDERGRADUATE AID DOLLAR VOLUMES BY STATES

This section of the Report provides more detail on growth in state need-based grant aid than was offered in Section II. To recap, this year's growth rate is likely to be the second lowest of the 1980s. Last year's rate of four percent was the lowest of this decade. For the five years, 1983-84 to 1988-89, the expected growth rate is about 45 percent, from $1.035 to $1.501 billion. In the two years between 1983-84 and 1985-86, aggregate grants grew by about 19.2 percent, from $1.035 to $1.234 billion. Between 1985-86 and 1988-89, a three-year period, grant dollars are expected to grow by only 21.6 percent, from $1.234 to $1.501 billion. Clearly the growth in need-based grant aid is slowing.

The data in Table 20 show that the fourteen states whose programs award the most dollars, at least $20 million in 1988-89, consistently award 85 percent of the aggregate dollars. However, the four states that annually award over $100 million (New York, Illinois, California, and Pennsylvania) have awarded a decreasing proportion of the total, from 58.1 percent in 1983-84 to an expected 52.8 percent in 1988-89. This is because their aggregate five-year dollar growth rate is only 31.9 percent while the next ten largest states' growth rate is more than twice as great, 70.5 percent.

Four of these ten states more than doubled their award dollars in the five-year period: Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Connecticut. The other six states increased their award dollars by 40.8 percent, from $201.3 to $283.5 million. Four states, Texas, Ohio, Minnesota, and New York, experienced annualized growth rates of under seven percent. However, New York's programs are expected to award over one-fourth of all the state need-based aid to undergraduates this year.

There are ten states whose programs are expected to award at least $10 million this year. The expected aggregate five-year dollar growth for their programs is 40 percent, from $16.9 to $23.7 million. Maryland has more than doubled its awards, from $5.5 to $12.7 million, and Tennessee expects an 85 percent growth rate, from $6.7 to $12.4 million. Washington expects a 71 percent growth rate, from $7.53 to $12.9 million. Two of these ten states, Missouri and Oregon, expect annualized growth rates of under seven percent.

There are eight states that are expected to award between $5 million and $10 million this year. They expect an aggregate five-year dollar growth rate of 42 percent, from $38.6 to $54.8 million. New Mexico expects to increase its awards seven-fold, from $695,000 to $5,024,000. The remaining seven states expect an aggregate increase of 31.1 percent and an average increase of 31.2 percent. Thus the annualized growth rate for states with programs awarding between $5 million and $10 million is under seven percent.

The eleven states that expect to award at least $1 million in 1988-89 expect a five-year aggregate dollar growth rate of 40 percent, from $16.9 to $23.7 million. Two states expect to more than double their award dollars over the five year period. They are Maine, from $477,000 to $1,411,000; and Nebraska, from $860,000 to $1,793,000. Arkansas and Arizona also expect higher growth rates. Arkansas expects a 76 percent increase, from $2,226,000 to $3,910,000 and Arizona expects a 73 percent increase, from $2,027,000 to $3,508,000. Louisiana expects just a 16 percent increase, from $1,693,000 to $1,964,000. Utah is expected to award 30 percent fewer dollars in 1988-89 than in 1983-84, $1,081,000 versus $1,538,000.

The remaining nine states' programs are expected to award less than $1 million this year. And their aggregate five-year dollar growth rate is the least of all the programs, 30 percent, from $3,468,000 to $4,522,000. However, two of these states with small programs expect substantial growth rates. Delaware expects a 79 percent growth rate, from $548,000 to $983,000; New Hampshire, 56 percent, from $536,000 to $835,000. Six of the nine states expect annualized growth rates of under five percent. And Idaho expects to award eight percent fewer dollars in 1988-89 than in 1983-84, $348,000 versus $378,000.

Here are the five-year growth rates for all states:

Percent Change	Number	State
+200 and Above	1	New Mexico
+100 to 199	7	Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Nebraska
+ 75 to 99	4	Arkansas, Delaware, New Jersey and Tennessee
+ 50 to 74	10	Arizona, California, Florida, Iowa, Kentucky, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Washington, and Wisconsin
+ 25 to 49	12	Alabama, Colorado, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, and Virginia
+ 10 to 24	14	Alaska, Hawaii, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, West Virginia, and Wyoming
+ 0 to 9	2	Nevada, Texas
Lost Dollars	2	Idaho, Utah

The median increase in aggregate dollar awards for the 52 states for the five-year, 1983-84 to 1988-89, time period was 41 percent. Of the 26 states with growth rates above the median, sixteen expect to award over $10 million in 1988-89, with nine expecting to award over $20 million. Put another way, only four of the fourteen states that expect to award $20 million or more this year had below-median five-year growth rates. They are New York, Minnesota, Ohio, and Texas. Only six of the 24 states that expect to award at least $10 million have experienced below-median growth rates. They include the three just named and Missouri, Oregon, and Puerto Rico. Therefore, sixteen of the 26 states with the highest growth rates are included among the 24 states that award the most dollars annually.

Only ten of the remaining 28 states with smaller programs experienced above-median growth rates. They include Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maine, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, and Virginia. Two of these states, New Hampshire and Delaware, expect to award under $1 million this year. Six of them, Arizona, Arkansas, the District of Columbia, Maine, Nebraska, and North Dakota, expect to award over $1 million but less than $5 million. New Mexico and Virginia expect to award between $5 and $6 million.

In addition to the general pattern of higher growth rates among states that award more aid to their students, another historical pattern continues to be observed in the data. This is one of sporadic or non-linear growth.

Most states do not increase the dollars awarded in every consecutive year. Only eleven of the 52 states awarded or expect to award more dollars to students in each succeeding year since 1983-84. They are: Arizona, California, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Mexico, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Wisconsin. All but New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Wisconsin have experienced at least six consecutive growth years.

The data show that aggregate award dollars are expected to grow by $465.5 million, or 45 percent, between 1983-84 and 1988-89. (They grew by $434.3 million, or 45.3 percent, between 1982-83 and 1987-88.) A substantial portion of the $465.5 million growth, $56.7 million or 12 percent is expected in just one state, New York. Another 70 percent or $324.2 million of the growth is expected in eleven states that annually award more than $25 million. This again illustrates the effect on aggregate dollar growth rates of changes in states that award the largest amounts of aid.

Rankings Of State Grant Programs Expenditures

For several years the compilers of the NASSGP reports had purposely avoided reporting rankings of state grant awards by states. This was done because regardless of which ranking criteria are used, they will result in rank orders that can be considered misleading. A simple rank order of dollars in grant aid per capita resident, for example, does not take into account differences in numbers or percentages of citizens enrolled in postsecondary education in each state, nor does it take into account differences in student ability to pay for educational costs, differences in costs that must be paid, or differences in the public demand for aid. Therefore, states may rank quite differently when their numbers and proportions of citizens enrolled in postsecondary education are considered in conjunction with the average costs their students must pay or their ability to pay for those costs.

There is no easy or precise way to rank order state grants awarded to students by the individual states that considers all the factors which may affect a state's particular rank. For this reason, such ranks were not reported.

During the past few years, several users of the annual NASSGP reports expressed the view that rankings would be helpful to them. The response of the compilers of these reports to such concerns had been to suggest that users who wanted such rankings compile them for themselves and their own particular needs. The general reaction to this response was one of acquiescence but a wish that such rankings could be featured in the reports.

Therefore, last year and again this year some rankings that have appeared in earlier editions of the reports are offered in Tables 21 through 25. These rankings are offered as a service to those users who have expressed need for them. They are not offered to encourage invidious comparisons among states. Furthermore, the compilers of this report recognize the weaknesses in such rankings and that, when other factors are considered, individual states' rankings might be changed significantly.

Table 21 displays the rank order of states' need-based grants to undergraduates and their total grants per 1986 resident population. The Spearman rank-order correlation between per capita total grant expenditures and resident population is +.584. This means that only 34 percent of the variance in the per capita rankings is accounted for by size of population in the states. Of the 26 states that ranked in the top half of the distribution on per capita grant aid, seventeen also ranked in the top half in numbers of residents. But of the 25 states that ranked in the bottom half of the distribution of per capita grant aid, sixteen also ranked in the bottom half in numbers of residents.

Only eight states are expected to spend more than $10 per resident on state grant aid in 1988-89. They are, in rank order: New York, Iowa, Vermont Massachusetts, Minnesota, Illinois, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Another fifteen states are expected to spend between $5 and $10 per resident and nineteen should spend between $1 and $5 per resident. Nine states are expected to spend less than $1 per resident. Seven of these nine states are among the twelve states with the smallest resident populations.

Table 22 compares the expected per capita expenditures per 1988 high school graduate. The Spearman rank-order correlation between per high school graduate grant expenditures and numbers of high school graduates is +.619. This suggests a very slightly stronger relationship between the per capita grant per high school graduates and numbers of high school graduates than between per resident grant expenditures and the numbers of residents.

Only six states are expected to spend more than $1,000 per high school graduate on their grant programs. They are, in rank order: New York, Vermont, Iowa, Illinois, Massachusetts, and Minnesota. New York is expected to spend 34 percent more than the second-ranking state, Vermont, $2,191 versus $1,639. The average for the nation is only $705. Only 21 states are expected to spend more than $500 per high school graduate. Sixteen are expected to spend under $200 with eleven of these states likely to spend under $100.

Table 23 displays the grant awards per undergraduate students enrolled in each state. The enrollments are for all undergraduates, not just full-time ones. In the aggregate, the number of need-based dollars available per undergraduate student for the nation is $138. The number of state grant dollars of all kinds is $153.

Only New York is expected to spend more than $400 per undergraduate in 1988-89. Four other states (Vermont, Minnesota, New Jersey, and Iowa) are expected to spend over $300 per undergraduate. Five states are expected to spend between $242 and $271. They are: Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Indiana. Another fifteen states are expected to spend between $106 and $174. The remaining 26 states are expected to spend less than $100 per undergraduate with eight of these states spending less than $20 per undergraduate.

The Spearman rank-order correlation between per capita total grant expenditures per undergraduate and numbers of undergraduates per state is +.601, which suggests that states with larger enrollments generally spend more than states with smaller enrollments. However, the sizes of enrollments in the states only account for about 36 percent of the variance in rankings for all per capita grant aid to undergraduates.

To summarize the rank-order data, the correlations are as follows:

Per Capita Grant Expenditures by Resident Population	+.584
Per Capita Grant Expenditures by High School Graduates	+.619
Per Capita Grant Expenditures by Undergraduate Enrollment	+.601

These correlations indicate that there are consistent relationships between the sizes of the states' populations of potential grant recipients and the per capita amounts they spend on grant awards. But the relationships are not especially strong in that they account for no more than about 36 percent of the variance in state grant per capita rankings. This suggests that the size of the states' populations is not the sole factor that determines how much states spend on grants for their citizenry.

Table 24 displays the relationship between total dollars of state grant awards (as displayed in Table 1 of this report) and the 1988-89 appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education. The relationship is expressed in terms of state grant dollars as a percent of state tax fund appropriations. For example, New York expects to spend $424,490,000 on state grants and it appropriated $3,110,021,000 for higher education operating expenses. Therefore, its percentage is 13.65 percent, which ranks second in the states' percentages.

In general, there is a close correspondence between the states' rankings on state grant dollars and state tax fund appropriations. That is, the higher a state ranks in state grant dollars awarded, the higher it is likely to rank in tax fund appropriations for operating expenses for higher education. The Spearman correlation coefficient for these two ranks is +.884. Only four states ranked in the top half of the distribution of state grant dollars but in the bottom half of the state appropriations. They were: Iowa, ranking eleventh in state grant dollars but twenty-sixth in state appropriations; Connecticut, sixteenth and twenty-eighth, respectively; Colorado, twentieth and fifteenth; and Oklahoma, twenty-first and thirtieth.

Only four states ranked in the bottom half of the distribution of state grant dollars but the top half of the distribution of state appropriations. They were: Tennessee, twenty-sixth and twentieth; Alabama, twenty-eighth and fifteenth; Arizona, thirty-seventh and twenty-third; and Louisiana, thirty-third and twenty-fifth.

These data on state expenditures suggest that the amounts states spend on higher education in general are better predictors of what they might spend on their state grants than are the sizes of populations of the states.

The data also indicate that in comparison to what states appropriate for higher education operating expenses, they generally spend little on state grant awards. As a percentage of the aggregate tax funds appropriated for operating expenses in 1988-89, the aggregate expenditures on state grants represent only about 5.25 percent. The per state average is only 3.98 percent and 26 states spend amounts equivalent to less than 3 percent.

It was wondered whether increases in aggregate state grant dollars awarded had kept pace with appropriations for operating expenses. The available data are not precise enough to reach firm conclusions about comparisons in the rates of growth in state grants and appropriations for institutional operating expenses but what data are available suggest that growth rates in these two amounts are closely parallel.

For example, the $746 million available for need-based undergraduate grant aid in 1977-78 represented about 4.8 percent of the appropriations for operating expenses in that year, $15.44 billion. This year's $1.500 billion in aggregate need-based grant aid to undergraduates represents about 4.1 percent of the $36.204 billion appropriated for operating expenses in the 50 states. This suggests that growth in grant award dollars may have been somewhat lower than growth in appropriations for operating expenses.

However, when all grant award dollars, not just need-based undergraduate ones, are compared to appropriations for operating expenses in 1985-86 and 1988-89, a somewhat different pattern is revealed. In 1985-86, the aggregate grant dollars represented 4.9 percent of the aggregate appropriations for operating expenses. This year the percentage is about 5.3 percent, if 1988-89 award levels are as expected. The most conservative and reasonable conclusion that can be reached with these data is that growth in state grant dollars has fairly closely paralleled growth in state appropriations for higher education operating expenses during the past ten years.

The final rankings table, Table 25, displays the relationship between public tuition revenues and need-based grant dollars awarded to students at public colleges. On the average, need-based dollars represent only 7.2 percent of all the tuition revenue. Only six states' aid dollars represent more than ten percent of their tuition revenues. They are: New York, 31.5 percent; New Jersey, 24.8 percent; Illinois, 17.9 percent; Minnesota, 16.8 percent; Massachusetts, 12.0 percent; and California, 11.6 percent. Twenty states' dollars represent less than two percent of their tuition revenues. It is apparent that most states' grant aid to public college students defrays a small percentage of their total tuitions.

TABLE 20

AGGREGATE DOLLARS OF AWARDS FOR COMPREHENSIVE UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS BY STATES, GROUPED BY AWARD DOLLAR VOLUMES, 1983-84 to 1988-89

(amounts in millions)

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	Estimated 1988-89	Five-Year Percent Change
California	$ 86.031	$ 92.166	$112.373	$112.770	$118.819	$140.981	+ 63.9
Illinois	104.384	110.217	122.300	131.788	135.880	147.303	+ 41.1
New York	327.320	380.390	363.949	391.989	372.363	384.064	+ 17.3
Pennsylvania	83.474	88.002	96.800	103.401	110.992	120.373	+ 44.2
SUB-TOTAL	$601.209	$670.775	$695.422	$739.948	$738.054	$792.721	+ 31.9%
PCT. CHANGE	+6.6%	+11.6%	+3.7%	+6.4%	-0.3%	+7.4%	--
Connecticut	$ 9.371	$ 9.612	$ 11.095	$ 9.094	$ 14.650	$ 21.149	+125.7%
Indiana	20.380	25.007	26.448	30.512	45.408	51.654	+153.5
Iowa	20.263	22.205	22.379	22.378	25.960	30.915	+ 52.6
Massachusetts	25.655	35.937	43.466	56.995	61.600	64.018	+149.5
Michigan	30.753	32.866	57.645	66.864	70.099	69.662	+126.5
Minnesota	46.600	44.900	45.486	65.473	63.300	62.000	+ 33.0
New Jersey	47.980	57.579	65.173	63.978	70.298	80.222	+ 67.2
Ohio	41.974	44.800	45.000	47.846	49.200	51.400	+ 22.5
Texas	21.438	22.291	19.033	20.990	22.705	22.729	+ 6.0
Wisconsin	23.011	24.655	27.816	30.622	34.653	36.219	+ 57.4
SUB-TOTAL	$287.425	$319.852	$363.541	$414.752	$457.873	$489.968	+70.5%
PCT. CHANGE	+16.0%	+11.3%	+13.7%	+14.1%	+10.4%	+7.0%	--

TABLE 20 Continued

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	Estimated 1988-89	Five-Year Percent Change
Florida	$12.515	13.967	14.819	14.151	$ 15.245	$ 19.626	+ 56.8%
Kentucky	7.886	8.242	8.758	12.139	12.161	13.190	+ 67.3
Maryland	5.459	7.361	6.859	7.822	8.737	12.729	+133.2
Missouri	8.766	9.128	9.645	9.692	8.394	10.331	+ 17.9
Oklahoma	6.561	6.487	8.242	8.630	10.245	10.122	+ 54.3
Oregon	8.546	8.936	9.514	9.204	9.959	10.616	+ 24.2
Puerto Rico	11.215	11.505	12.306	12.248	14.321	15.419	+ 37.5
South Carolina	12.588	13.726	15.146	16.348	16.346	17.828	+ 41.6
Tennessee	6.700	8.207	9.434	10.618	12.591	12.404	+ 85.1
Washington	7.530	7.185	8.827	10.022	12.425	12.901	+ 71.3
SUB-TOTAL	$87.766	$94.744	$103.550	$110.874	$120.424	$135.166	+ 54.0%
PCT. CHANGE	+1.0%	+8.0%	+9.3%	+7.1%	+8.6%	+12.2%	--
Colorado	$ 7.341	$ 8.779	$ 9.282	$ 9.491	$ 9.327	$ 9.395	+ 28.0%
Georgia	3.683	4.040	4.510	4.946	4.599	5.020	+ 36.3
Kansas	4.664	4.841	5.609	5.250	5.337	5.680	+ 21.8
New Mexico	0.695	1.025	1.461	1.461	4.107	5.024	+622.9
Rhode Island	6.745	7.560	7.856	8.930	8.138	9.130	+ 35.4
Vermont	7.039	7.218	7.724	8.088	8.414	9.426	+ 33.9
Virginia	4.075	4.374	4.415	4.349	4.414	5.851	+ 43.6
West Virginia	4.376	4.850	5.167	5.157	5.189	5.228	+ 19.5
SUB-TOTAL	$38.618	$42.687	$46.024	$47.672	$49.525	$54.754	+ 41.8%
PCT. CHANGE	+1.3%	+10.5%	+7.8%	+3.6%	+3.9%	+10.6%	--

TABLE 20 Continued

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	Estimated 1988-89	Five-Year Percent Change
Alabama	$ 1.731	$ 2.242	$ 2.242	$ 2.120	$ 2.260	$ 2.260	+ 30.6
Arizona	2.027	2.355	2.401	2.437	3.222	3.508	+ 73.1
Arkansas	2.226	3.792	4.108	3.800	3.759	3.910	+ 75.7
District of Col.	0.759	1.109	1.106	1.059	1.106	1.075	+ 41.6
Louisiana	1.693	1.931	2.003	1.818	1.880	1.964	+ 16.0
Maine	0.477	0.794	0.809	1.151	1.418	1.411	+195.8
Mississippi	1.015	1.297	1.288	1.287	1.230	1.251	+ 23.3
Nebraska	0.860	1.089	1.093	1.042	1.094	1.793	+108.5
North Carolina	3.974	4.449	4.440	4.386	4.559	4.489	+ 13.0
North Dakota	0.635	0.702	0.808	0.503	0.490	1.007	+ 58.6
Utah	1.538	1.665	1.131	1.080	1.133	1.081	- 29.7
SUB-TOTAL	$16.935	$21.425	$21.429	$20.683	$22.151	$23.749	+40.2%
PCT. CHANGE	-2.7%	26.5%	0.0%	-3.5%	+7.1%	+7.2%	--
Alaska	$0.189	$0.241	$0.241	$0.229	0.240	$0.230	+21.7
Delaware	0.548	0.536	0.756	0.875	0.807	0.983	+79.4
Hawaii	0.493	0.493	0.604	0.595	0.563	0.598	+21.3
Idaho	0.378	0.509	0.509	0.487	0.343	0.348	- 7.9
Montana	0.353	0.382	0.440	0.401	0.419	0.420	+19.0
Nevada	0.327	0.414	0.414	0.326	0.352	0.352	+ 7.6
New Hampshire	0.536	0.582	0.660	0.623	0.810	0.835	+55.8
South Dakota	0.440	0.531	0.624	0.563	0.516	0.506	+15.0
Wyoming	0.204	0.204	0.204	0.204	0.240	0.250	+22.5
SUB-TOTAL	$3.468	$3.892	$4.452	$4.303	$4.290	$4.522	+30.4%
PCT. CHANGE	-10.5%	+12.2%	+14.4%	-3.3%	-0.3%	+5.4%	--
GRAND TOTAL	$1,035.421	$1,153.375	$1,234.418	$1,338.232	$1,392.317	$1,500.880	+45.0%
PCT. CHANGE	+8.1%	+11.4%	+7.0%	+8.4%	+4.0%	+7.8%	--

TABLE 21

ESTIMATED GRANT DOLLARS PER RESIDENT POPULATION, 1988-89, BY STATE

State	Need-Based Aid to Undergraduates	State	All Grant Aid	State	July, 1986 Resident Population*
1. New York	$21.58	1. New York	$23.85	1. California	27,001
2. Vermont	$17.42	2. Iowa	$18.57	2. New York	17,795
3. Minnesota	$14.72	3. Vermont	$18.09	3. Texas	16,689
4. Illinois	$12.75	4. Massachusetts	$15.91	4. Pennsylvania	11,894
5. Massachusetts	$10.97	5. Minnesota	$15.34	5. Florida	11,694
6. Iowa	$10.85	6. Illinois	$13.80	6. Illinois	11,551
7. New Jersey	$10.52	7. New Jersey	$11.27	7. Ohio	10,748
8. Pennsylvania	$10.12	8. Pennsylvania	$10.17	8. Michigan	9,139
9. Indiana	$ 9.39	9. Connecticut	$ 9.61	9. New Jersey	7,625
10. Rhode Island	$ 9.36	10. Rhode Island	$ 9.49	10. North Carolina	6,331
11. Michigan	$ 7.62	11. Indiana	$ 9.46	11. Georgia	6,100
12. Wisconsin	$ 7.57	12. North Carolina	$ 8.23	12. Massachusetts	5,834
13. Connecticut	$ 6.62	13. Michigan	$ 8.14	13. Virginia	5,795
NATION	$ 6.16	14. Wisconsin	$ 7.96	14. Indiana	5,503
14. South Carolina	$ 5.27	NATION	$ 7.88	15. Missouri	5,064
15. California	$ 5.22	15. Ohio	$ 6.78	16. Tennessee	4,800
16. Ohio	$ 4.78	16. Texas	$ 6.25	17. Wisconsin	4,783
17. Oregon	$ 3.93	17. South Carolina	$ 5.94	NATION	4,727
18. Kentucky	$ 3.54	18. Colorado	$ 5.89	18. Louisiana	4,499
19. New Mexico	$ 3.40	19. Utah	$ 5.89	19. Washington	4,463
20. Oklahoma	$ 3.06	20. Oklahoma	$ 5.59	20. Maryland	4,461
21. Washington	$ 2.89	21. New Mexico	$ 5.58	21. Minnesota	4,213
22. Colorado	$ 2.88	22. West Virginia	$ 5.51	22. Alabama	4,050
23. Maryland	$ 2.85	23. California	$ 5.34	23. Kentucky	3,726
24. West Virginia	$ 2.73	24. Oregon	$ 4.51	24. South Carolina	3,381
25. Tennessee	$ 2.58	25. Florida	$ 4.20	25. Oklahoma	3,306
26. Kansas	$ 2.31	26. Virginia	$ 4.12	26. Arizona	3,279
27. Missouri	$ 2.04	27. Maryland	$ 4.01	27. Colorado	3,266
28. Dist. of Columbia	$ 1.72	28. Kentucky	$ 3.54	28. Connecticut	3,193
29. Florida	$ 1.68	29. Georgia	$ 3.40	29. Iowa	2,850
30. Arkansas	$ 1.65	30. Washington	$ 3.04	30. Oregon	2,702
31. Delaware	$ 1.55	31. Missouri	$ 2.88	31. Mississippi	2,624
32. Northa Dakota	$ 1.48	32. Alabama	$ 2.77	32. Kansas	2,459
33. Texas	$ 1.36	33. Tennessee	$ 2.61	33. Arkansas	2,371
34. Main	$ 1.20	34. Kansas	$ 2.45	34. West Virginia	1,917
35. Nebraska	$ 1.12	35. Delaware	$ 2.18	35. Utah	1,664
36. Virginia	$ 1.01	36. Louisiana	$ 2.04	36. Nebraska	1,598
37. Georgia	$ 0.82	37. Arkansas	$ 2.00	37. New Mexico	1,479
38. New Hampshire	$ 0.81	38. Dist. of Columbia	$ 1.72	38. Maine	1,172
39. Arizona	$ 0.77	39. North Dakota	$ 1.65	39. Hawaii	1,065
40. Northa Carolina	$ 0.71	40. Maine	$ 1.20	40. New Hampshire	1,027
40. South Dakota	$ 0.71	41. Nebraska	$ 1.12	41. Idaho	1,002
42. Utah	$ 0.65	42. Arizona	$ 1.08	42. Rhode Island	975
43. Alabama	$ 0.56	43. New Hampshire	$ 0.95	43. Nevada	967
43. Hawaii	$ 0.56	44. Mississippi	$ 0.85	44. Montana	817
45. Montana	$ 0.51	45. South Dakota	$ 0.84	45. South Dakota	708
46. Wyoming	$ 0.49	46. Idaho	$ 0.62	46. North Dakota	679
47. Mississippi	$ 0.48	47. Hawaii	$ 0.56	47. Delaware	633
48. Louisiana	$ 0.44	48. Montana	$ 0.51	48. Dist. of Columbia	625
49. Alaska	$ 0.43	49. Wyoming	$ 0.49	49. Vermont	541
50. Nevada	$ 0.36	50. Alaska	$ 0.43	50. Alaska	532
51. Idaho	$ 0.35	51. Nevada	$ 0.41	51. Wyoming	507

* Population amounts are in 1,000s.

Sources of Data: Grant Aid Dollars are from Column One and Column Six in Table 1 of this Report. Resident population data are from the U.S. Bureau of the Census population estimates.

TABLE 22

ESTIMATED GRANT DOLLARS PER HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE, 1988-89, BY STATE

State	Need-Based Aid to Undergraduates	State	All Grant Aid	State	1986 High School Graduates
1. New York	$1,982	1. New York	$2,192	1. California	279,087
2. Vermont	$1,579	2. Vermont	$1,639	2. New York	193,780
3. Illinois	$1,095	3. Iowa	$1,440	3. Texas	168,430
4. Minnesota	$1,073	4. Illinois	$1,185	4. Pennsylvania	144,400
5. New Jersey	$ 868	5. Massachusetts	$1,132	5. Illinois	134,527
6. Rhode Island	$ 863	6. Minnesota	$1,119	6. Ohio	133,979
7. Pennsylvania	$ 834	7. New Jersey	$ 930	7. Michigan	116,150
8. Iowa	$ 824	8. Rhode Island	$ 875	8. Florida	93,005
9. Indiana	$ 804	9. Pennsylvania	$ 838	9. New Jersey	92,459
10. Massachusetts	$ 781	10. Indiana	$ 811	10. Masschusetts	81,990
11. Michigan	$ 600	11. Connecticut	$ 790	11. North Carolina	68,797
12. Wisconsin	$ 576	12. North Carolina	$ 758	12. Virginia	65,677
NATION	$ 551	NATION	$ 705	13. Indiana	64,212
13. Connecticut	$ 545	13. Michigan	$ 641	14. Wisconsin	62,877
14. California	$ 505	14. Texas	$ 619	15. Georgia	62,420
15. South Carolina	$ 496	15. Wisconsin	$ 605	16. Minnesota	57,757
16. Ohio	$ 384	16. Colorado	$ 562	17. Missouri	56,500
17. Oregon	$ 370	17. South Carolina	$ 559	NATION	52,856
18. Kentucky	$ 322	18. Ohio	$ 544	18. Maryland	52,754
19. New Mexico	$ 297	19. Florida	$ 529	19. Washington	50,499
20. Oklahoma	$ 285	20. Oklahoma	$ 521	20. Tennessee	50,131
21. Colorado	$ 275	21. California	$ 517	21. Louisiana	46,483
22. Washington	$ 255	22. New Mexico	$ 489	22. Alabama	41,505
23. Tennessee	$ 247	23. West Virginia	$ 455	23. Kentucky	40,949
24. Maryland	$ 241	24. Utah	$ 434	24. Connecticut	38,833
25. West Virginia	$ 225	25. Oregon	$ 425	25. Iowa	37,520
26. Florida	$ 211	26. Virginia	$ 364	26. South Carolina	35,940
27. Dist. of Columbia	$ 200	27. Maryland	$ 339	27. Oklahoma	35,514
28. Kansas	$ 199	28. Georgia	$ 332	28. Colorado	34,200
29. Missouri	$ 183	29. Kentucky	$ 322	29. Mississippi	29,118
30. Arkansas	$ 140	30. Alabama	$ 271	30. Oregon	28,666
31. Texas	$ 135	31. Washington	$ 269	31. Kansas	28,516
32. Delaware	$ 128	32. Missouri	$ 258	32. Arkansas	28,028
32. Arizona	$ 128	33. Tennessee	$ 250	33. Arizona	27,500
34. North Dakota	$ 121	34. Kansas	$ 212	34. West Virginia	23,185
35. Maine	$ 91	35. Dist. of Columbia	$ 200	35. Utah	22,205
36. Virginia	$ 89	36. Louisiana	$ 198	36. Nebraska	20,143
36. Nebraska	$ 89	37. Delaware	$ 180	37. New Mexico	16,900
38. Georgia	$ 80	38. Arkansas	$ 169	38. Maine	15,519
39. New Hampshire	$ 66	39. North Dakota	$ 134	39. Hawaii	13,146
40. North Carolina	$ 65	40. Arizona	$ 128	40. New Hampshire	12,624
41. South Dakota	$ 59	41. Maine	$ 91	41. Idaho	12,481
42. Alabama	$ 54	42. Nebraska	$ 89	42. Rhode Island	10,575
43. Utah	$ 49	43. New Hampshire	$ 77	43. Montana	10,285
44. Mississippi	$ 46	43. Mississippi	$ 77	44. Nevada	8,800
45. Hawaii	$ 45	45. South Dakota	$ 69	45. South Dakota	8,597
46. Louisiana	$ 42	46. Idaho	$ 50	46. North Dakota	8,332
46. Wyoming	$ 42	47. Hawaii	$ 45	47. Delaware	7,674
48. Montana	$ 41	47. Nevada	$ 45	48. Vermont	5,968
49. Alaska	$ 40	49. Wyoming	$ 42	49. Wyoming	5,933
49. Nevada	$ 40	50. Montana	$ 41	50. Alaska	5,692
51. Idaho	$ 28	51. Alaska	$ 40	51. Dist of Columbia	5,378

Sources of Data: Grant Aid Dollars are from Column One and Column Six in Table 1 of this Report. Numbers of high school graduates are from Halsted, K., State Profiles: Financing Public Higher Education, 1978 to 1987, Washington, D.C.: Research Associates of Washington, 1987.

TABLE 23

ESTIMATED GRANT DOLLARS TO UNDERGRADUATES IN 1988-89 PER UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT, BY STATE

State	Need-Based Aid to Undergraduates	State	Undergraduate Grant Aid	State	Fall, 1986 Undergraduates*
1. New York	$463	1. New York	$492	1. California	1,537,398
2. Vermont	$327	2. Iowa	$396	2. New York	829,205
3. New Jersey	$320	3. New Jersey	$338	3. Texas	657,769
4. Minnesota	$313	4. Vermont	$335	4. Illinois	591,538
5. Pennsylvania	$270	5. Minnesota	$326	5. Michigan	458,134
6. Illinois	$249	6. Pennsylvania	$271	6. Ohio	450,700
7. Indiana	$240	7. Illinois	$270	7. Pennsylvania	446,148
8. Iowa	$231	8. Massachusetts	$260	8. Florida	424,859
9. Massachusetts	$191	9. Connecticut	$242	9. Massachusetts	335,620
10. Connecticut	$168	9. Indiana	$242	10. North Carolina	290,326
11. South Carolina	$153	11. North Carolina	$174	11. Virginia	265,773
12. Michigan	$152	12. South Carolina	$173	12. Wisconsin	252,579
13. Rhode Island	$150	NATION	$172	13. New Jersey	250,934
14. Wisconsin	$143	13. Ohio	$161	14. Washington	221,977
NATION	$138	14. West Virginia	$158	15. Indiana	215,091
15. Ohio	$114	15. Texas	$156	NATION	211,705
16. Kentucky	$106	16. Michigan	$155	16. Missouri	207,597
17. California	$ 92	17. Rhode Island	$152	17. Maryland	205,309
18. Oregon	$ 83	18. Wisconsin	$151	18. Arizona	202,152
19. West Virginia	$ 78	19. Georgia	$128	19. Minnesota	198,373
20. New Mexico	$ 72	20. Oklahoma	$116	20. Alabama	197,256
20. Tennessee	$ 72	21. Florida	$114	21. Tennessee	171,328
22. Oklahoma	$ 69	21. New Mexico	$114	22. Georgia	161,903
23. Maryland	$ 62	23. Colorado	$111	23. Colorado	155,814
24. Colorado	$ 60	24. Kentucky	$106	24. Oklahoma	146,168
25. Washington	$ 58	25. Oregon	$ 95	25. Louisiana	145,812
26. Arkansas	$ 55	26. California	$ 92	26. Iowa	133,586
27. Missouri	$ 50	27. Utah	$ 91	27. Oregon	127,878
28. Kansas	$ 47	28. Virginia	$ 85	28. Connecticut	126,114
29. Florida	$ 46	29. Maryland	$ 84	29. Kentucky	123,921
30. Texas	$ 35	30. Tennessee	$ 72	30. Kansas	122,018
31. Maine	$ 33	31. Missouri	$ 70	31. South Carolina	116,351
32. Delaware	$ 32	32. Arkansas	$ 67	32. Utah	95,437
33. Georgia	$ 31	33. Louisiana	$ 63	33. Mississippi	91,001
34. North Dakota	$ 30	34. Washington	$ 61	34. Nebraska	87,316
35. Dist. of Columbia	$ 23	35. Alabama	$ 57	35. Arkansas	70,896
36. Virginia	$ 22	36. Kansas	$ 49	36. New Mexico	69,755
37. Nebraska	$ 21	37. Delaware	$ 41	37. West Virginia	66,710
38. South Dakota	$ 19	38. Maine	$ 33	38. Rhode Island	60,901
39. New Hampshire	$ 18	38. North Dakota	$ 33	39. New Hampshire	47,160
40. Arizona	$ 17	40. Dist. of Columbia	$ 23	40. Dist. of Columbia	46,078
41. North Carolina	$ 15	41. South Dakota	$ 22	41. Hawaii	45,629
42. Mississippi	$ 14	42. Nebraska	$ 21	42. Nevada	43,790
43. Hawaii	$ 13	42. New Hampshire	$ 21	43. Maine	43,031
43. Louisiana	$ 13	44. Mississippi	$ 18	44. Idaho	39,668
43. Montana	$ 13	45. Arizona	$ 17	45. North Dakota	33,543
46. Alabama	$ 11	46. Hawaii	$ 13	46. Montana	31,381
46. Utah	$ 11	46. Montana	$ 13	47. Delaware	30,978
46. Wyoming	$ 11	48. Idaho	$ 12	48. Vermont	28,788
49. Alaska	$ 9	49. Wyoming	$ 11	49. South Dakota	27,135
49. Idaho	$ 9	50. Alaska	$ 9	50. Alaska	25,687
51. Nevada	$ 8	51. Nevada	$ 8	51. Wyoming	22,451

Sources of Data: Grant Aid Dollars are from Columns One, Three, and Six in Table 1 of this Report. Enrollment data are U.S. Department of Education "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities, 1986."

TABLE 24

TOTAL STATE GRANTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR OPERATING EXPENSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN 1988-89

(amounts in $1,000s)

State	Percent	State	Amount	State	Amount
1. Vermont	18.17%	1. New York	$424,490	1. California	$5,011,510
2. New York	13.65%	2. Illinois	$159.436	2. New York	$3,110,021
3. Illinois	11.39%	3. California	$144,214	3. Texas	$2,245,958
4. Iowa	11.05%	4. Pennsylvania	$120,998	4. Florida	$1,474,345
5. Massachusetts	10.69%	5. Texas	$104,235	5. Illinois	$1,399,444
6. Pennsylvania	9.54%	6. Massachusetts	$ 92,819	6. Michigan	$1,338,033
7. New Jersey	7.61%	7. New Jersey	$ 85,946	7. North Carolina	$1,329,606
8. Minnesota	7.50%	8. Michigan	$ 74,409	8. Ohio	$1,320,460
9. Indiana	6.89%	9. Ohio	$ 72,862	9. Pennsylvania	$1,268,759
10. Rhode Island	6.66%	10. Minnesota	$ 64,640	10. New Jersey	$1,129,452
11. Connecticut	6.57%	11. Iowa	$ 52,916	11. Virginia	$1,033,096
12. Michigan	5.56%	12. North Carolina	$ 52,123	12. Masschuetts	$ 868,426
13. Ohio	5.52%	13. Indiana	$ 52,062	13. Minnesota	$ 861,462
NATION	5.25%*	14. Florida	$ 49,171	14. Georgia	$ 812,299
14. Wisconsin	5.15%	15. Wisconsin	$ 38,061**	15. Alabama	$ 763,000
15. Texas	4.64%	NATION	$ 38,015	16. Indiana	$ 755,614
16. Oklahoma	4.45%	16. Connecticut	$ 30,682	17. Wisconsin	$ 738,614
17. West Virginia	4.18%	17. Virginia	$ 23,898	NATION	$ 724,090***
18. Colorado	4.05%	18. Georgia	$ 20,710	18. Washington	$ 719,437
19. North Carolina	3.92%	19. South Carolina	$ 20,096	19. Maryland	$ 695,261
20. Utah	3.71%	20. Colorado	$ 19,221	20. Tennessee	$ 673,881
21. South Carolina	3.49%	21. Oklahoma	$ 18,489	21. South Carolina	$ 576,598
22. Oregon	3.37%	22. Maryland	$ 17,873	22. Missouri	$ 550,609
23. Florida	3.34%	23. Missouri	$ 14,595	23. Arizona	$ 544,560
24. New Mexico	3.07%	24. Washington	$ 13,585	24. Kentucky	$ 518,361
25. California	2.88%	25. Kentucky	$ 13,190	25. Louisiana	$ 483,034
26. Missouri	2.65%	26. Tennessee	$ 12,540	26. Iowa	$ 478,991
27. Maryland	2.57%	27. Oregon	$ 12,181	27. Colorado	$ 475,181
28. Georgia	2.55%	28. Alabama	$ 11,239	28. Connecticut	$ 467,385
29. Kentucky	2.54%	29. West Virginia	$ 10,554	29. Mississippi	$ 425,751
30. Virginia	2.31%	30. Vermont	$ 9,874	30. Oklahoma	$ 415,191
31. Louisiana	1.90%	31. Utah	$ 9,643	31. Kansas	$ 382,326
32. Washington	1.89%	32. Rhode Island	$ 9,250	32. Oregon	$ 361,189
33. Tennessee	1.86%	33. Louisiana	$ 9,188	33. Arkansas	$ 286,399
34. Arkansas	1.66%	34. New Mexico	$ 8,259	34. Hawaii	$ 274,233
35. Kansas	1.58%	35. Kansas	$ 6,031	35. New Mexico	$ 268,800
36. Alabama	1.47%	36. Arkansas	$ 4,744	36. Utah	$ 259,615
37. New Hampshire	1.34%	37. Arizona	$ 3,526	37. Nebraska	$ 253,431
38. Delaware	1.29%	38. Mississippi	$ 2,241	38. West Virginia	$ 252,618
39. North Dakota	0.95%	39. Nebraska	$ 1,793	39. Alaska	$ 164,733
40. Maine	0.87%	40. Maine	$ 1,411	40. Maine	$ 162,432
41. South Dakota	0.77%	41. Delaware	$ 1,383	41. Idaho	$ 144,987
42. Nebraska	0.71%	42. North Dakota	$ 1,118	42. Rhode Island	$ 138,802
43. Arizona	0.65%	43. New Hampshire	$ 972	43. Nevada	$ 121,249
44. Mississippi	0.53%	44. Idaho	$ 624	44. North Dakota	$ 118,072
45. Idaho	0.43%	45. Hawaii	$ 598	45. Wyoming	$ 114,753
46. Montana	0.40%	46. South Dakota	$ 596	46. Delaware	$ 107,516
47. Nevada	0.33%	47. Montana	$ 420	47. Montana	$ 105,277
48. Hawaii	0.22%	48. Nevada	$ 400	48. South Dakota	$ 77,369
48. Wyoming	0.22%	49. Wyoming	$ 250	49. New Hampshire	$ 72,454
50. Alaska	0.14%	50. Alaska	$ 230	50. Vermont	$ 53,855

* Percentage equals total grant dollars divided by total tax funds.

** Amount equals total grant dollars divided by 50.

*** Amount equals total tax funds divided by 50.

Source of Tax Fund Data: Center for Higher Education, College of Education, Illinois State University.

TABLE 25

TOTAL STATE GRANTS TO UNDERGRADUATES AT PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AS A PERCENTAGE OF PUBLIC TUITION REVENUE, 1988-89

(amounts in $1,000s)

State	Percent	State	Amount	State	Amount
1. New York	31.46%	1. New York	$155,748	1. Michigan	$684,100
2. New Jersey	24.82%	2. Illinois	$ 60,321	2. Pennsylvania	$631,500
3. Illinois	17.91%	3. California	$ 59,384	3. Ohio	$573,300
4. Minnesota	16.76%	4. New Jersey	$ 53,334	4. California	$511,500
5. Massachusetts	12.02%	5. Pennsylvania	$ 51,471	5. New York	$495,000
6. California	11.61%	6. Minnesota	$ 34,720	6. Texas	$463,000
7. Oklahoma	9.65%	7. Indiana	$ 52,062	7. Illinois	$336,800
8. Indiana	9.40%	8. Ohio	$ 72,862	8. Wisconsin	$330,800
9. New Mexico	8.79%	9. Wisconsin	$ 21,661	9. Virginia	$299,400
10. Pennsylvania	8.15%	10. Massachusetts	$ 21,420	10. Indiana	$281,200
11. Oregon	7.60%	11. Michigan	$ 17,709	11. Maryland	$234,900
12. Washington	7.28%	NATION	$ 12,702**	12. Florida	$230,500
NATION	7.21%*	12. Washington	$ 11,353	13. New Jersey	$214,900
13. Connecticut	6.81%	13. Florida	$ 10,090	14. Minnesota	$207,200
14. Wisconsin	6.55%	14. Oklahoma	$ 8,849	15. Colorado	$203,300
15. West Virginia	6.24%	15. Oregon	$ 8,738	16. Alabama	$194,200
16. Rhode Island	5.47%	16. Colorado	$ 8,692	17. Missouri	$193,100
17. Arkansas	4.55%	17. Maryland	$ 6,923	18. Louisiana	$180,400
18. Vermont	4.54%	18. Connecticut	$ 6,068	19. Massachusetts	$178,200
19. Florida	4.38%	19. Tennessee	$ 5,993	NATION	$176,202***
20. Ohio	4.30%	20. Kentucky	$ 5,215	20. Georgia	$175,000
21. Colorado	4.28%	21. Virginia	$ 4,476	21. South Carolina	$167,800
22. Kentucky	4.24%	22. West Virginia	$ 3,785	22. Iowa	$167,300
23. Tennessee	3.74%	23. Georgia	$ 3,564	23. Tennessee	$160,400
24. Maryland	2.95%	24. Texas	$ 3,379	24. North Carolina	$158,900
25. Dist. of Columbia	2.90%	25. Vermont	$ 3,316	25. Washington	$155,900
26. Arizona	2.63%	26. Arkansas	$ 3,265	26. Kentucky	$123,000
27. Michigan	2.59%	27. New Mexico	$ 3,218	27. Arizona	$119,700
28. Nebraska	2.16%	28. Arizona	$ 3,150	28. Mississippi	$119,100
29. North Dakota	2.11%	29. North Carolina	$ 2,939	29. Oregon	$115,000
30. Hawaii	2.09%	30. Rhode Island	$ 2,707	30. Kansas	$110,000
31. Georgia	2.04%	31. Louisiana	$ 1,917	31. Oklahoma	$ 91,700
32. North Carolina	1.85%	32. Iowa	$ 1,694	32. Connecticut	$ 89,100
33. Wyoming	1.72%	33. Missouri	$ 1,653	33. New Hampshire	$ 73,600
34. Utah	1.69%	34. Alabama	$ 1,447	34. Vermont	$ 73,000
35. Montana	1.61%	35. Nebraska	$ 1,398	35. Delaware	$ 72,100
36. Idaho	1.60%	36. Utah	$ 1,048	36. Arkansas	$ 71,700
37. Virginia	1.49%	37. Kansas	$ 848	37. Nebraska	$ 64,800
38. Nevada	1.44%	38. North Dakota	$ 841	38. Utah	$ 62,100
39. South Dakota	1.19%	39. Mississippi	$ 691	39. West Virginia	$ 60,700
40. Louisiana	1.06%	40. Delaware	$ 491	40. Rhode Island	$ 49,500
41. Maine	1.04%	41. New Hampshire	$ 477	41. Maine	$ 41,200
42. Iowa	1.01%	42. Maine	$ 430	42. North Dakota	$ 39,900
43. Alaska	0.88%	43. Hawaii	$ 418	43. New Mexico	$ 36,600
44. Missouri	0.86%	44. Montana	$ 395	44. Nevada	$ 24,500
45. Kansas	0.77%	45. Nevada	$ 352	44. Montana	$ 24,500
46. Alabama	0.75%	46. Idaho	$ 317	46. South Dakota	$ 20,100
47. Texas	0.73%	47. Wyoming	$ 250	47. Hawaii	$ 20,000
48. Delaware	0.68%	48. South Dakota	$ 239	48. Idaho	$ 19,800
49. New Hampshire	0.65%	49. Dist. of Columbia	$ 180	49. Alaska	$ 15,300
50. Mississippi	0.58%	50. Alaska	$ 134	50. Wyoming	$ 14,500
51. South Carolina	0.00%	51. South Carolina	-0-	51. Dist. of Columbia	$ 6,200

* Percentage equals total grant dollars divided by total tuition revenues.

** Amount equals total grant dollars divided by 51.

*** Amount equals total public tuition revenue divided by 51.

Source of Tuition Revenue Data: Halsted, K., State Projects: Financing Public Higher Education, 1978 to 1988, Washington, D.C.: Research Associates of Washington, 1988.

SECTION VI

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